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Austria Begins Third Year As Fascist State

Promised Improvements for Workers' Status Slow to Come Through

Dictatorship Supreme

Italy's War Has Given Boost to Economic Situation; Wages Still Low

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 12—Two years ago today there began in Vienna the revolution of the workers which ended in the complete suppression of the Socialist Party. What has happened in Austria since then?

Two young men, Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and the Vice-Chancellor Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, have succeeded during the past year in focusing almost complete dictatorial power in their hands. The second of these has called himself the Führer of the Austrian people and that he has a considerable following has to be admitted.

The corporative state which came in with the Fascist victory, has brought to Austria the complete subjection of the nation to these two men and their associates.

Instruments of Power

There are several instruments through which they impose their will. One is a large political organization known as "The Fatherland Front," to which everybody working for the state or economically dependent upon it is compelled to belong. This alone has the right to hold meetings and to carry on propaganda.

All labor unions, Chambers of Commerce, artisans' organizations, teachers', doctors', lawyers', professors', judges', officers', and artists' unions must belong to it, and can carry on no activity not approved by it. It claims absolute totality and is directed exclusively by Prince von Starhemberg, who is virtual dictator of Austria.

Other instruments through which Dr. Schuschnigg and Prince von Starhemberg exercise their power, are the administrative machine, the army, the police, and the church.

And what does the regime itself think of its achievement? The Fascist dictators themselves are said to feel that they have not succeeded in their labor policy. There are signs that they have begun a new policy of conciliation. They are getting rid of their heroes who so ruthlessly fired upon the workers two years ago today. Maj. Emil Fey, who then commanded the Fascist forces, has been forced out of the Cabinet. Odo Neustädter-Stürmer, who, as Social Welfare Minister, drastically restricted social insurance, has been dropped. Hans Schmidt, the head of the coercive state labor unions, has been removed.

Changes Coming?

Evidently the Fascist rulers of Austria have begun to realize that neither coercion nor intimidation will succeed in the long run.

The "Christmas Amnesty" to hundreds of political prisoners was evidence of the new trend. Wider freedom is being given labor leaders, many of whom have been released from jail. In certain cases workers are being allowed to conduct their own organizations and with less governmental interference.

Moreover it is pretty generally recognized here that Benito Mussolini's world prestige is beginning to totter and therefore his influence over Austria is waning. The effort to bring back the monarchy of Austria seems to have been temporarily sidetracked. But efforts to form a five-power Danubian pact centering around Austrian independence from control of the German Reich (in which Italy is not included) had won many adherents. There are certainly reasons to think that Italian domination, at least, is on the wane.

Some Improvements

Austria's economic situation is slowly improving. It is not as rosy as government spokesmen often present it, but there is certainly a hopeful advance all along the line.

Industrial production, for example, has mounted. The volume of commerce has grown. Freight traffic on the railroads has increased. More taxes are being collected, and the deficit in the state budget is lowered. The debts of the state, both floating and consolidated, have diminished. The value of certain industrial shares has gone up.

These developments are held to indicate economic recovery. In some industries there is almost a boom. Production in them has reached the level of the "good old times." This is true of metal, iron, and steel factories, and of textile works. Generally speaking, the industries connected with roadbuilding and army

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Kremlin Moves to Eliminate Slow Workers From Industry; New Productivity Goals Set

Reduced Personnel in All Lines Part of Soviet Plan; Moscow Shock Workers Call for Revised 'Norms'; Output Is to Be Gauge for Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 12—Soviet industry has begun elimination of hundreds of thousands of slow and inefficient workers. This follows the Kremlin's decision sharply to reduce industrial personnel during 1936 and at the same time to increase production.

It is announced today that the building trade will be required to increase productivity 10 to 65 per cent, beginning March 15. Bricklayers must lay 15 per cent more bricks. Carpenters must show a gain in output of 35 per cent and excavators must dig 10 per cent faster.

The so-called Stakhanoff Movement, designed to speed up and improve the quality of individual labor, is being accompanied by a corresponding movement to raise production with reduced personnel.

Begun by Pledge

The beginning of this movement was signalized by publication of a pledge from the director of a metallurgical plant to reduce his plant's personnel by 5000 persons during 1936, at the same time increasing production by 20 per cent. Other directors hastened to make similar promises.

After several pledges had been made public, the ruling Communist Party's Central Committee drew up resolutions which were approved by a conference of "Stakhanovists"—or shock-workers—in Moscow. These resolutions instructed all enterprises to devise new norms for labor productivity, taking account of particular conditions in each industry, and at the same time ordered executives to make certain that "all workers perform the new technical minimums."

The resolutions pointed out that Soviet workers have been given opportunities for several years to improve their qualifications by education and special training courses. Those who have seized their opportunities are now prepared to meet higher norms; those still unqualified will be given another chance, by special training.

But it is implied that those who cannot then meet the norms will be discharged.

Thus the Kremlin drives toward

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Nye Group Hears Latest Methods On Selling Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Two new incidents revealing the methods of munitions makers were spread on the record of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee as the result of its latest examinations.

Delving into the back files of the Colt's Patent Firearms Company, the committee uncovered the efforts of a Belgian munitions firm to enlist the aid of Colt and Remington in a general effort to delay and distract the 1925 conference for the limitation of traffic in war materials.

Previously, expurgated portions of a letter from a British Army officer were read to illustrate what is considered legitimate business practice in the arms trade. This apparently contemplates the bribing of cabinet officers and the employment of feminine pulchritude to clinch the deal.

But American Firm Refused

The Belgian company, "Fabrique Nationale des Armes de Guerre," urged the Colt company "that in order to lengthen the controversies (and thus wear out in the long run the bodies occupied with this question) a very simple solution would be to lead your Government not to name representatives or at least to delay the nominations as long as possible."

The letter concluded expressing confidence that the Colt firm would "wish to immediately get busy in the high places and have steps taken without delay along the above mentioned lines, using all influence possible."

The American firm responded, however, that it would be "unwise to approach the State Department" on the subject and indicated its preference for a hands-off policy.

More Recent Sales Tactics

Of more recent date was the question of Colt machine gun sales in South America during the Chaco War. Letters were read indicating that a Colt agent had urged the Bolivian minister to purchase a shipment of machine guns "or else" they would be offered to Paraguay. To Samuel M. Stone, president of the company, this constituted "fair neutrality"—an interpretation of the incident with which committee members did not concur.

The other evidence came from the Army Ordnance Association, a patriotic defense agency which was shown, as in the case of the Navy League the previous day, to contain on its membership rolls the names of individuals who might profit financially from the program of industrial mobilization for war which it advocated.

Suggested Means to an End

Concerned by the unpopularity of the munitions industry resulting from the vigorous publicity campaign against it of last year, L. C. Codd, executive secretary of the association, wrote to Maj. Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, British Army, asking an authoritative article on the subject.

To illustrate his point that the "chief culprits" are the middle men or contractors who usually have no connection with any manufacturing firm, the general said that if he were one of them he would "dine the minister of war, produce the fairest of fair ladies and then suggest that his country's army wanted a new machine gun.

"He would say, 'How much do I get?' I would say, '10 per cent'; and I would go to Vickers or some other firm and say, 'I want 500 machine guns at a price which will enable me to scoop 30 per cent'—20 per cent for myself and 10 per cent for the minister. The general result is the high price of armaments."

"It is rather a dirty business and most difficult to get to the bottom of, because the main profits are secret transactions," General Fuller commented.

Second Lehman Anti-Crime Bill Suffers Defeat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12—Another major recommendation of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's far-reaching anti-crime program has gone by the boards today with the defeat in both branches of the Legislature of the pistol curb measure, which would make the finding of a weapon in a vehicle presumptive evidence of illegal possession by all the occupants. The bill had the backing of primary law enforcement agencies in the State.

This is the second measure of importance on the program of 60 bills constituting the Governor's proposed statewide drive on lawlessness to be defeated since they began to flow through the legislative hopper this week.

While the debate was attended by the protestations of leaders that all partisan consideration would be laid aside in dealing with the anti-crime calendar, chief opposition continued to come from the Republican quarters of both houses. The machinery of affirmation had little difficulty with less vital features of the program, the Senate passing six minor bills and the assembly four.

Simultaneously, a quintet of bills on the 16-year-old issue of women jury service in the state today had won assembly approval, though with little assurance that it would get out of committee in the upper house. Sponsored by Miss Jane Todd (R) of Westchester, the legislation was introduced with figures to show that 21 states have granted women the right to sit on juries.

As of old, opposition to the proposed enactment led with the argument that only a "militant minority," representing less than 15 per cent of the women of the State, favored jury service; that it would entail the provision of more exemptions, and that, while women had the intelligence to act as jurors, "there was no urgent reason why they should do so."

Budget Demand Urges Economy Upon President

Holds Daily Conferences Seeking Ways to Cut Mounting Deficit

Hopes to Pare Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Conscious of the possibility that the 1937 deficit may be the largest peacetime cavern of all in the nation's fiscal structure unless heroic economy measures are taken, President Roosevelt is holding regular conferences looking toward three-way cuts in the deficit.

How effective the economy drive may be remains to be seen; certainly there are plenty to charge that the President's statement is only so much publicity. The attack on mounting deficits, he said to his regular press conference yesterday, is taking these lines:

Ways to Proposed Cuts

1. Cancellations of authorizations to federal bureaus. This economy—only paper savings—was announced a week ago, and is expected to remove a contingent liability of something upward of $1,000,000,000. But the money had never been budgeted or appropriated, and in some cases was not seriously expected to be spent. It was simply a backlog of possible lending for such agencies as the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

2. Cutting of various appropriations and authorizations which would effect a reduction in the public debt. These, too, are long-range propositions, but involve money which has actually been pigeonholed, though not raised.

3. Consideration of appropriations which would have an effect upon the budget and the current deficit. In this category came possible genuine economies; slashes in the departmental budgets, most of which were higher last year, and in alphabetical spending, all of which contains a considerable margin above absolute needs.

Only Talk Thus Far

The President refused to specify how these projected economies would be effected, and only in the case of the first "paper saving" on authorizations, is his course of action known. But unless the present drive is all for publicity purposes—and such policy would obviously defeat itself—it seems definitely that Mr. Roosevelt is aiming toward some such economies as won nation-wide approval during the first month of his term of office.

The situation baldly is that the President, like much of the country, has realized that the pyramiding of as much as $2,000,000,000 for the bonus upon his announced gross deficit of over $1,000,000,000, and relief spending of $2,000,000,000 leaves a chaotic fiscal position. Unless an effective tax bill is also enacted, the needs for farm relief would add $500,000,000 to this burden, as well as nearly $300,000,000 for payments to farmers on obligations incurred before AAA was invalidated.

Is He Planning a Coup?

Mr. Roosevelt seems to be planning a coup. If he can prune away sizable sums from the regular budget, his announced gross deficit of $1,091,000,000 would be reduced very materially, because $500,000,000 of the total was for statutory debt retirement, and can be subtracted without changing the national debt.

Thus whatever departmental or

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Emancipation

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Daniel Chester French Statue of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial, Washington

Careful Lighting Shows Character In Lincoln Statue

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt arranged today to observe the birthday of Abraham Lincoln by a visit at noon to the impressive Lincoln Memorial on the banks of the Potomac River.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The secret that gives such a color of life to the statue of Abraham Lincoln as to bring gasps from thousands of tourists yearly was explained today—it's done with lights.

Designers of the $3,000,000 memorial realized early that the Lincoln statue, stationed in the middle of the huge structure would appear as somber as a slab of granite if it were not properly lighted.

Windows were opened in the ceiling, but this was not enough on dark days, and when skies were bright and colorless, there arose the problem of too much light.

Took Much Experimenting

Twenty-four electric lights were set behind glass panels over the 19-foot figure. An illumination board much like the ones used back stage in theaters was installed in a little room behind the guard's quarters.

Manipulation of the lights bore results, but the shadows on the Daniel Chester French sculpture still weren't falling the way the designers wanted them to.

Two blue lights were set in the panels. They lent a still better effect. Yet within two hours shadows that had been perfect would become diffused as the sun moved.

It became apparent that the guards who are always in attendance at the memorial would have to study stage-lighting. They did and the problem was solved.

So when a visitor sees one of the uniformed men vanish into a little room off to the right of the statue, its a good guess that he's going back to throw some switches which will turn on a few lights, or cut off others.

Are Continually Changed

One of the most difficult shadows to keep constant is the one below Lincoln's nose. It takes a perfect blending of the overhead white lights, the sun rays and the colored bulbs.

Lighting of the sad eyes and brow likewise require considerable attention. Sometimes a new guard spends weeks before he learns how to blend the lights.

Probably the most striking thing about the lighting is that it normally is not noticeable. A visitor standing in the marble vastness of the memorial on a rainy day is not aware of artificial illumination—only that the statue is remarkably lifelike.

Apple Blossoms Bloom

NYACK, N. Y., Feb. 12 (AP)—Apple blossoms were in full bloom yesterday in the orchard of an upper Nyack, N. Y., estate, where the temperature has been sub-zero since late in January. Rene Badi, caretaker, said the blossoms were in bloom on only one apple-bearing tree in an orchard of 200 trees.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Feb. 12

Mexico—One Big Workers' Union Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Monterrey, Mex.—Employers of this city and some workers liked the Government's labor policies so little that last week they staged a two-day shutdown. This was a fire on a hilltop, bringing President Cardenas to Monterrey as arbiter. Today he departed, having announced a plan for one great labor union for all Mexican workers, and the employers were more aggrieved than ever.

President Cardenas told employers that they could follow suit. He assured them that this pooling of labor would not threaten industry.

The President sees labor in a single lump as easier to control. Employers see labor so lumped as a gargantuan threat to industry and as a possible appropriator. President Cardenas declared in an address, however, that labor is not prepared to appropriate full industrial power.

Soviet Pact—French Ratification Opposed

Paris—Stronger than anticipated was the opposition registered in the Chamber of Deputies to ratification of the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact. Even followers of former Premier Pierre Laval spoke against the proposed alliance. Opposition was voiced on the grounds that a Franco-Russian link would mean a barrier between France and Germany stronger than ever.

Charles de Lasteyrie, former Minister of Finance, demanded that ratification be held up until Russia meets its pre-war debts amounting to 200,000,000,000 francs or $13,800,000,000 in principal and interest.

Moscow—Russia watches unexpected opposition to its alliance with France pile up in the Chamber of Deputies and turns its criticism on Japan, charging it with provoking a war scare in the Far East to block ratification.

Olympics—Americans Lose Bobsledding, Skating

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Ger.—American competitors were defeated in both the bobsledding and the 5000-meter skating events at the IV Winter Olympics here. Bob Peterson of Milwaukee and Eddie Schroeder of Chicago, American entries in the skating race, finished eleventh and fifteenth, respectively.

Innsbruck, Austria—Leaders of Austria's "Fatherland Front" charged that the National Socialists are plying Olympic guests with Nazi propaganda. They cite the experiences of Austrian youths in proof of their allegations.

Canada trounces Hungary, 15 to 0, in hockey: Sports Page.

Priests Jailed—Reich Charges Conspiracy

Berlin—The National Socialist Government has come to grips with the Roman Catholic Church, according to the Associated Press. In simultaneous movements of secret police throughout Germany, an estimated total of 150 Roman Catholics and Communists, including priests and laymen, were arrested. The official organ for Adolf Hitler's "SS" police force, Das Schwarze Korps, publishes indignant denials that the Roman Catholic Church is being persecuted.

Light—Faraday's Candle Beams Across Sea

New York—A fragile candle flame in London dwindled and flared, on the desk of Michael Faraday, who 100 years ago opened the Age of Electricity; and in a fraction of a second, 3000 miles from where the candle sat, the New York Museum of Science and Industry, newly

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Greene Again Blamed for Polymet Failure
Weekly Pay Checks Start Sunday for WPA
Gloucester Schooner Joins Hollywood Set
Ice Floes Hamper Coast Shipping
Backus Says Admissions Would Pay for Curley Trips

These and many other news items and features will be found in the local section of this edition.

Scholar Declared Not Agent For Anybody's Point of View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of City College, today has laid before the institution his own definition of "academic freedom," the issue on which he is under charges for removal by the alumni organization of the college. It came in the form of Dr. Robinson's welcome to the incoming freshman class yesterday, when he declared that the phrase meant "the right of the teacher to teach the truth as he sees it, without interference from meddlesome persons."

While there was no impulse on the part of the college authorities to "dictate" to its students or faculty what they should "think, say or do outside the college," Dr. Robinson observed that inside it their attitude was expected to be that of "scholars—not agents for anybody's point of view."

Freedom Works Both Ways

It would be as much a violation of academic freedom were the professor of art forbidden to speak in praise of any save modernistic art, he held, as for the professor to inject into his art lectures "propaganda for a particular religion or a political party." Continuing, he said:

"The college administration cannot properly object to an explanation by the professor of government of the political systems of a monarchy, Soviet Russia, Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy.

Stand by Democracy

"But conversely, it would be a violation of academic freedom if the professor of this department or any other should seek to induce his students to participate in any action program incompatible with the principles of our American constitutional democracy.

"We shall constantly remind you that you must be loyal to truth, duty and the responsibilities of honorable citizenship in a liberal democracy, leaving you to determine details of your own life according to your own well-considered beliefs."

Des Moines Women Push Campaign For Auto Safety Pledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa.—In an effort to free Iowa's capital city of automobile accidents, the Des Moines Business and Professional Women's Club is sponsoring a safety program in which all drivers are asked to sign the safety pledge which reads, "I agree to do my part, and you can 'Count on Me to Prevent Accidents.'" Signers also display the "Count on Me" safety auto plate.

To defray expenses of the campaign a charge of 25 cents is made for each plate.

The signed pledge cards will be filed to further strengthen the moral obligation of drivers, according to Neva Cornwell, president of the organization.

Gov. Clyde L. Herring, an ardent safety enthusiast, was the first to sign the safety pledge, and the program was indorsed by the City Council and the city traffic department. Civic and business organizations are also lending whole-hearted support to the project, with the Junior Chamber of Commerce providing safety plates for its members.

New Arms Ban Would Exempt Latin America

Abridged Neutrality Bill Reported by Senate Committee

Peace Plans Pushed

Roosevelt Awaits Replies to Conference Idea—Canada Not Invited

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved unanimously an abridged neutrality bill extending the present arms embargo feature until May 1, 1937, but exempting American republics from its application when attacked by non-American nations.

The compromise, which brought several divergent factions into line, completely omitted two major provisions of the administration act. One would have permitted the President to impose peacetime quotas on "materials of war" such as oil, cotton, and steel, and one would have permitted the Chief Executive to require that trade proceed with belligerents at the shipper's risk.

Attached to the bill as agreed upon by the committee, however, was an authorization for the President to embargo credits to belligerents.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—President Roosevelt is today waiting for word that his letter to the heads of the Latin-American states has been received before revealing his ambitious plans for a peace conference in the western hemisphere.

News that the letter has actually been sent was reluctantly vouchsafed by the President at his press conference yesterday after some hint that a conference was projected "leaked" over the week end. One other tangible detail is known. It is that Canada is not being invited to the conference, presumably because it has extra-American ties of an organic nature, and would not be an appropriate guarantor for a broadened Monroe Doctrine in which the American states bound themselves to resist aggression from outside the Americas.

Two Objectives in Sight

Although the Chaco Peace Treaty has not yet been signed, the President's initiative has already gone some distance, this news indicates. There are two general objectives in sight. One concerns the co-ordination of peace machinery as between the American countries, and applying to disputes between themselves, and the other concerns threats from without. The latter purpose, the broadening of the Monroe Doctrine, has often been urged by the Latin American governments.

Since the purpose of that doctrine was to prevent the breakdown of the independence of Latin-American countries by European nations, it is hard to see any objection from the American viewpoint if the other countries on this hemisphere took a similar resolve.

Already the offensive features of American policies formerly associated with the Monroe Doctrine—namely, the right and practice of American intervention in the affairs of Latin-American countries—has been formally renounced by the Roosevelt Administration, and welcomed with cheers from the southern republics. But the protective feature of the doctrine against aggression from abroad still stands as it arrogates to one country alone this protective right. If the protective right were broadened, the redemption of the Monroe Doctrine from all criticism as interventionist, or as an expression of "dollar diplomacy," would presumably be possible.

Co-ordinated Machinery

As for the co-ordination of American peace machinery, a good deal of work obviously could be done. A treaty for the compulsory arbitration of disputes was drawn up in 1929, but it went unratified by the United States Senate and many other governments. Only a series of multilateral agreements protect the American countries, with the League of Nations Covenant covering most of Latin America, but running into conflict ofttimes with Washington, and sometimes with its own remoteness from the scene of conflict.

Bandits Free Engineer To Get Friend's Ransom

GUADALAJARA, Mex., Feb. 12 (AP)—Paul W. Avery, American mining engineer, kidnaped by bandits who also carried off Samuel Saneuss, another American, arrived here last night after his release to arrange for Mr. Saneuss's ransom.

Mr. Avery was unharmed and said that both Americans had been well treated by the kidnapers. He insisted he had been pledged to secrecy. It was learned the kidnap band, numbering about 40 men, was headed by Candelario Rojas, an insurgent leader.

Film Cartoon Barred

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 12 (AP)—The State Division of Film Censorship barred the animated cartoon, "The Amateur Fire Brigade," from exhibition in Ohio yesterday on the ground it "encourages disrespect for the office of the President of the United States."

Hoover Sees Inflation Threat As New Menace to College Funds

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—The menace of possible inflation has arisen to jeopardize endowed educational institutions, former President Herbert Hoover testified today as a Superior Court witness.

Currency inflation is not "at the moment more than a menace" but "widespread bank credit inflation" is already at hand, he said.

Stanford University trustees, of whom the former President is one, are asking court approval on a proposal to invest part of the university's funds in shares of stock, debentures and other equities. Admittedly, Mr. Hoover asserted, this involves greater risk and a departure from a 50-year-old precedent.

Risk Must Be Taken

Unless Stanford and other institutions similarly dependent on income from investment earnings are to be crippled, the greater risk must be taken, Mr. Hoover said. He appeared unheralded in the sparsely filled courtroom.

The trustees contend numerous prior court proceedings and judgments give them the right to broaden their investments but a confirmatory opinion is desired.

The former President in his testimony said:

"The trustees of Stanford University, in consequence of certain financial policies, are now confronted with a grave problem in the investments of the university endowment. That problem is the possible protection of the endowment by investment of the funds in equities such as common stocks and real estate instead of exclusively in bonds and mortgages as hitherto.

"The trustees of sister universities over the country are many of them already taking action to protect their endowments by investment of at least part of their funds in equities. The trustees of Stanford are in need of some clarification of these powers to make such investments.

"The problem has only recently arisen. For 50 years both prudence and wisdom have caused the trustees to invest the endowment now amounting to some $24,000,000 in seasoned bonds and first mortgages.

"Not only has the original endowment been maintained intact but entirely aside from new gifts the trustees have by wise investment increased the capital. Common stocks or real estate or other equities have not been purchased because of the greater risks involved.

Devaluation of Dollar

"The devaluation of the dollar, the widespread credit inflation and the possible menace of currency inflation are the new factors with which the trustees must deal. The theory of the devaluation of the dollar is that it will increase prices of commodities, thus causing a rise in the cost of living and necessitating an increase of salaries.

"The theory also implies a transfer of values from the bond holder to the common stock holder. The practical effect should be to increase the cost of operating the institution. In such case, if our income is to remain fixed, we shall need either to employ less faculty or reduce the range of instruction or reduce the number of students.

Drop in Interest Rates

"The bank credit inflation is a factor independent of devaluation and has already caused a large drop in interest rates. Many of our bonds are being called and equivalent investments can only be secured at lower rates.

"More than two thirds of our investments are subject to call or mature in the next five years, and if these interest rates continue we shall probably lose about one fourth of our endowment income. This would again necessitate reducing the service which our institution gives to youth, even were devaluation not in action.

"The question of currency inflation is one of constant discussion in government and the press, and while not at the moment more than a menace, it is one which cautious trusteeship should be in a position to meet. The record of similar institutions in Europe under currency inflation is before us, where their endowments are largely wiped out.

Stocks and Inflation

"Experience in similar occasions shows that common stocks and real estate and other equities ultimately rise in value somewhat in proportion to the increase of devaluation or inflation. While common stocks, real estate, and other equities are subject to risk, yet this may be the lesser risk than bonds and mortgages.

"The gravity of the matter is clear when we remember that Stanford has trained over 15,000 youth, a large part of them without means of their own, and that a community of nearly 10,000 people are largely dependent upon the institution.

"Whatever view we take of the situation, the trustees should have the freedom to protect the endowment as best they can."

Decision Reserved

C. O. G. Miller, Stanford trustee and chairman of the investment committee of a large insurance company, said holdings of government bonds yield only 2 to 2½ per cent, and this is totally inadequate to maintain the university's needed income.

Judge William F. James took the matter under advisement.

Borah and Knox Enter Primary in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and Col. Frank Knox of Chicago today filed their entries in the Illinois advisory presidential preferential primary April 14.

It was the first formal step taken by Colonel Knox, Chicago publisher, to announce his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination.

Petitions on behalf of the two men were filed with the office of the Secretary of State, Edward J. Hughes, qualifying them for places on the April 14 ballot.

Backs Merit Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Samuel C. May, director of the bureau of public administration of the University of California, has been named as a member of the advisory committee of 50 of the National League of Women Voters. One of the objectives of this body is to create public opinion in support of better civil service policies.

Royal Academician

Press Portrait Bureau

Dame Laura Knight
Noted English Painter

First Woman Named To Royal Academy

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The election of the first woman to the Royal Academy was announced last night.

She is Dame Laura Knight, recognized as one of the most noted of living women painters. Others honored were Mr. Arthur George Walker, sculptor, and Mr. Henry Rushbury, engraver.

Dame Laura first exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1903. Her pictures hang in art galleries in many parts of the world. She became an associate of the academy in 1927 and her husband, Mr. Harold Knight, a member of the National Society, also is an associate of the academy.

Good Will Urged as Motif For Statue of Liberty Fete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—As the citizens of the United States celebrate 1936 as the fiftieth anniversary of the presentation of the 305-foot Statue of Liberty to this country by France, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, asks them to "give thought to the significance in our national life of the idea of international good will, the statue represents," in a letter released through the office of the director of the National Park Service.

Plans for the anniversary celebration are being supervised by the Park Service, since in 1924 the Statue of Liberty was designated as a national monument by President Coolidge.

Brought Over in 1886

It was on June 19, 1886, that a French man-of-war docked in New York Harbor with the Lady of Bedloe's Island—all in pieces. And it was not until October, 1886, that her 16-foot hand held high the torch that welcomes every sea visitor to New York—and America.

The Statue of Liberty, according to reports by its sculptor, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, took 60 workmen 10 years to make.

Arno B. Cammerer, director of the National Park Service, in making public the letter of his chief brought national attention to the plans now under way to recognize the 50th anniversary of this gift as a "symbol of international good will and the highest ideals of citizenship" as stated in the Ickes letter.

Symbolic of Democracy

In releasing the letter Director Cammerer said:

"To the average American, the Statue of Liberty probably represents as no other concrete object the ideal conception of democracy. The aim of this jubilee anniversary is to accent this symbolism and arouse people to a renewal of allegiance to spiritual values."

Superintendent Oswald E. Camp, of the Statue of Liberty Monument, said today that the aim of the anniversary is to:

"Carry the inspiration of the Statue to those who will not be able to visit it during the year and to make its significance and symbolism vital and living to all Americans."

Spiritual Values

Unlike many celebrations, he states, emphasis throughout will be on the idea of the Statue and its spiritual values, rather than on the structure itself, or the persons connected with it.

Outstanding national organizations which according to the park service, will soon announce definite plans for participation with the national park service in the anniversary include: Boy Scouts of America, National Education Association, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and National Life Conservation Society.

In addition, according to John J Heimburger, ranger-historian at the Statue of Liberty, who is arranging this portion of the observance, other prominent organizations will formulate programs later or will participate in a minor way.

National oratorical, essay, and radio-script contests are among the activities scheduled. A poetry contest, sponsored by the National Life Conservation Society, is already under way.

Letter of Ickes

The letter of Secretary Ickes to Director Cammerer is as follows:

"I have noted with interest the plans which are under way for observing this year the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication by President Cleveland of the Statue of Liberty.

"Since its erection the Statue has come to be universally recognized as a symbol of international good will and the highest ideals of citizenship. To the people of this country and to all peoples the Statue embodies the aspirations of the American spirit.

"It is fitting, therefore, for us to note the passage of a half century since the erection of the Statue, and to give thought to the significance in our national life of the ideas it represents.

"I wish to extend to the people of the United States an earnest invitation to participate in the commemorative activities which the National Park Service of this Department is inaugurating."

Baldwin Position Strengthened As MacDonald Wins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 12—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's success in winning the Ross and Cromarty by-election by an unexpectedly large majority materially strengthens Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's position by showing that party loyalties are unable to prevail against the national ideals with which the Prime Minister has inspired his Government.

Young Mr. MacDonald, who is in the Cabinet as Minister for the Dominions, ran as a Government candidate with Mr. Baldwin's support instead of on the National Labor ticket, where he was defeated in his own constituency in the November elections. Mr. MacDonald received 8949 votes to 5967 for the Socialist candidate and 2427 for Mr. Randolph Churchill, also running as a Government party candidate.

Highland Electorate

Ross and Cromarty, where Mr. MacDonald was elected, is a large but sparsely inhabited Highland constituency.

It covers 1,572,835 acres, being the fourth biggest of its kind in Scotland, but has only 46,298 electors. It has long been a Liberal stronghold. Its last representative was Sir Murdoch MacDonald, one of those Liberals who have cast in their lot with Mr. Baldwin's Government.

It has never in the past sent a Socialist to Parliament. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, being for all practical purposes a member of the National Labor Group—that is, one of the Labor Socialists who support Mr. Baldwin—has thus had a by no means easy task to conciliate a considerable element in its electorate. A majority in the local Conservation Association in particular took strong exception to its adoption, on the ground that an attempt was being made to use their representation for purely party purposes.

Objections Outweighed

It was felt in Government circles nevertheless that the present inconvenience due to the Dominions Secretary of State being without a seat, outweighed this objection. The fact that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's father, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the late Labor Party Prime Minister, has had for a similar reason simultaneously to submit himself as a candidate in another by-election has increased the difficulty of the situation.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, in a pre-election statement said, "I shall fight on the Government's record of achievements during the last four years and its promise of further achievements in the next few years, and appeal for the support of all Liberal, Unionist and Labor voters who believe that the problems which our country is facing are too grave to admit of a return to unrestricted party politics, and require the continuance of a strong national Government."

Old Champions Fall At N. Y. Dog Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Nunsoe Duc de la Terrace, the big white poodle which won the highest honor of the Westminster Kennel Club dog show last year, had an almost completely new set of opponents to encounter today as the specialty groups began the final shifting in the six divisions of the club's exhibition now on at Madison Square Garden. Two of the other dogs which contested with him in the championship final in 1935 have failed even to get the leadership in their own breeds, while two others did not contest at all.

The most notable upset came in the sporting dog class, when Nancolleth Marquis, the pointer which gave him such a battle last year, failed to win the award of best of breed in his own classes, Dr. George D. Blair of Pittsburgh supplying the winner in champion Black Fells Imperator.

Then a new working dog leader was assured yesterday when champion Bellhaven Black Lucason, best collie and working dog for several seasons, was compelled to yield the best of breed award to a younger benchmate from the Florence B. Ilch kennels at Rumson, N. J., Beulah's Silver Merrick, a yearling merle collie, shown for the first time this year.

G-Men Aid Pittsburgh Anti-Gambling Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12—Armed with the same effective weapon which sent Al Capone to Alcatraz prison, federal income tax agents here have brought their forces into line with the Pittsburgh police in a renewed war on the numbers racket which, according to one authoritative estimate, took $18,000,000 out of the pockets of persons gullible enough to gamble on Clearing House numbers in 1935.

Mayor William N. McNair's campaign against the "numbers men" netted the city $20,000 in fines during the past two weeks and culminated in the report over the week end that special agent of the Bureau of Internal Revenue were prepared to inquire into the incomes of 10 "big shots" in the racket in Allegheny County.

Meanwhile, police are confident they have smashed at least five of the biggest numbers rings.

Building Boom Continues

The building boom, which has been current in Buenos Aires for several years, continued unabated through 1935, according to reports to the Department of Commerce.

Advertising Swells New York Milk Sale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12—Figures indicating an increase of $8,084,000 in the income of New York State dairy farmers in 1935 as compared with 1934, together with the largest monthly gain in fluid milk sales for six years—as the result of the state sponsored advertising campaign—were made public by Peter G. Ten Eyck, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, here today.

The farm value of milk delivered at dairy plants throughout the State in 1935 was $98,068,000, as against $89,984,000 in 1934, a rise of $8,084,000. The volume of milk handled through these dairy plants increased from 5,358,000,000 pounds in 1934 to 5,362,000,000 pounds in 1935, a gain of 24,000,000 pounds.

While milk sales in New York have increased, the comparable markets of Boston and Philadelphia, which have no advertising campaign, have suffered losses, according to the report. As against the 21,970,320 quart increase in metropolitan New York for the last five months of 1935, it places the decrease in Philadelphia at 1,015,640 quarts and in Boston at 585,400 quarts.

Bonus Demands Urge Economy on President

(Continued from Page 1)

alphabetical economies can be made will be subtracted from $500,000,000 and might leave the initial deficit, exclusive of relief, at a few hundred millions. Then if the estimated relief costs of $2,000,000,000 given by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, can be brought down to half that figure—and many believe that with the bonus money going out and business conditions improving it would be possible to cut work relief sharply—the total deficit might be under $1,500,000,000.

Might Be the Answer

Then if the projected tax bill brings in enough revenue from its levies on the processing or manufacture of farm products and competing products to pay for the subsidies to farmers, it might be possible to squeeze $100,000,000 annual carrying and amortizing charges for the bonus partly out of the new tax revenues and partly from general borrowing.

The net result, after all this juggling of figures, might be a deficit under $2,000,000,000. But a degree of financial management bordering on legerdemain is recognized as necessary before this result can be attained. Nevertheless, the President is tackling the problem. It would surprise few observers here if some financial surprises come before long, and whether they are rabbits out of the hat or genuine valentines for the American taxpayer remains to be demonstrated.

Six Tax Bills Drafted

Meantime, on Capitol Hill there is a good deal of casting about for the new taxes, and no bill has emerged to guide the baffled legislators. Six proposed tax bills, it is asserted, have been drafted by the Treasury, one of them eliminating the present $2500 exemption for married couples with incomes over $10,000. It was calculated to bring in about $250,000,000 a year.

A general manufacturers' excise tax—a processing tax—would be needed to make up the rest of the obligation to farmers, as well as to pay the AAA's back bills.

But until a definite bill is introduced in the open, speculation on the future is footless. As things stand, Congress is hoping for the best and fearing the worst, shivering at the icy touch of a tax bill in an election year.

'Passion Fruit' for America

Hawaiian fruit growers are eyeing the American market with a view to introducing "passion fruit," already a feature of food shops in Australia.

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Washington Insights

House Sustains a Presidential Veto — Fair Ladies and Arms Sales — Looking for a Super Bond Salesman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—In a day of diverse developments, anticlimactic after yesterday's tumult over foreign affairs and in the Supreme Court, President Roosevelt at last got what he wanted a few weeks ago: A veto sustained.

The President had vetoed in strong terms a bill to refund $900,000 to a trading company which allegedly suffered that sum due to the depreciation of the Russian ruble. The transaction in question took place under plans said to have been formulated by the War Trade Board. But Mr. Roosevelt bluntly wrote that the loss was incurred by action of the Soviet, not the United States Government.

The veto message was being referred to the committee on claims. "Let's stop this thing right here," shouted Representative John Rankin (D). Mississippi. The House stopped it, 332 votes to 4.

* * *

Fair Ladies: The Nye munitions committee is playing to sharply declining audiences, but today it had material to pack them into the galleries for the best melodramatic "thriller." Maj. J. F. C. Fuller, writing to describe sales tactics in Europe, said: "I would go to a state, dine the minister of war, produce the fairest of fair ladies, and then suggest that his country's army wanted a new M. G. He would say 'How much do I get?' I say: 'Ten per cent!' Then I go to Vickers or some other firm and say I want 500 M. G.'s at a price which will enable me to scoop 30 per cent—20 per cent for myself, 10 per cent for the minister."

Major Fuller's background as a salesman was not very fully explained.

* * *

Another Black in the Treasury: It is generally expected that Eugene R. Black Jr., second vice-president of the Chase National Bank of New York, and son of the late governor of the Federal Reserve Board, will succeed T. Jefferson Coolidge as Under Secretary of Treasury. Mr. Coolidge's resignation only goes in effect on Saturday. Mr Black is a specialist in municipal bonds, and his connections in conservative banking circles are believed to commend him for the post of biggest bond-salesman in world history. If he takes the job, and keeps it, he may have to dispose of over $10,000,000,000 of Government securities.

* * *

Where stands Quoddy? Just after reporters dug out that workers at Passamaquoddy Dam, near Eastport, Maine, were to live in tastefully decorated colonial houses and dine tastily from a superior commissariat, Congress steps harshly into the picture. The annual budget asked $9,000,000 to continue Quoddy and $2,000,000 for the Florida ship canal. Now these, and other requests, were left out by the House Appropriations Committee in reporting the army appropriation bill. Quoddy already has had an allotment of $7,000,000, and army engineers estimate they will need $36,732,000 to build the dam. The canal across Florida, already in violent dispute among Floridians, is figured as requiring $138,000,000 in all. The only place for the money to come from, now that the House is particular about its regular bills, is in a deficiency appropriation bill. It is expected the money will be found—by this Congress at least—but what will happen after November, and when another Congress gets its hand on the purse-strings, is unpredicted.

* * *

Post office Demerits: The Post Office Department announces a new efficiency rating system for employees to take effect March 31, which will reward good work as well as punish poor work. A schedule issued by Clinton Uttley, superintendent of the post office service, lists a dozen pages of acts which may cause demerits, and as many on the merit side.

Mr. Uttley explains that, in the past, postal workers could pile up demerits with no chance to wipe them out despite excellent work. The new system, he says, will make "a sporting proposition" of the merit system, so that a man can work off his demerits by counterbalancing excellence elsewhere. It is noted that when the order takes effect, all outstanding demerits may be canceled, and the new efficiency system take effect without regard to previous records.

U. S. Observer Off for Germany

LAKEHURST, N. J., Feb. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Scott Peck of the Lakehurst naval air station has left for Germany to observe trial flights of the new German airship, LZ-129. The ship will make its maiden trip here this spring, according to present plans. Commander Peck will represent the United States navy on the flight.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Berengaria	Feb. 14	Cherbourg, Feb. 21	Feb. 14, 1:00 pm	Feb. 14, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Feb. 15	Plymouth, Feb. 22	Feb. 14, 8:00 pm	Feb. 15, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Manulani	San Francisco, Feb. 26	Feb. 21, 4:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, March 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, March 5	Feb. 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco, Feb. 22	Feb. 17, 4:00 pm	Feb. 17, 7:30 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle, Feb. 29	Feb. 24, 4:00 pm	Feb. 24, 7:30 pm

*Leaves midnight. ‡Australia must be specially addressed.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

		H	O	O	D	
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F	E	N		E	M	U
O	R			I	S	
A	G	A		A	S	H
M	A	R	I	N	E	
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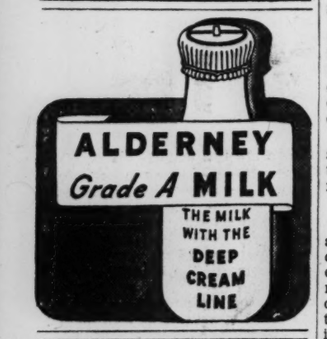

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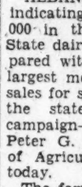
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

located in Rockefeller Center, was plunged into brilliant light from the most modern of electric lamps.

Radio waves carried the candle power across the ocean to press the switch at the dedication of the new home of the museum. The conversion of last century's candle flame into today's illumination synthesized into a split second 100 years of progress.

Present-day natural scientists who have thus helped obliterate time between the candle and the electric lamp discovered space obliterated, as 6000 miles of radio network permitted them to huddle close together over this symbol of progress. There were Albert Einstein and Sir William Bragg in London; Dr. Robert Millikan in Pasadena and others far and wide participating in the dedicatory exercises.

Story of dedicatory services: Page 3.

Germans—Those Living Abroad Must Report

Berlin (AP)—Duties of Germans living abroad in respect to military and labor service in Germany was defined today by the Official Gazette.

The Gazette stated that Germans who are liable to those services must report year by year to their local German consulates for registration, even though they may possess double nationality.

Those serving in foreign armies or navies will be accepted only if they resign from foreign service. Other exceptions would be allowed on account of physical or professional disabilities on the validity of which the consul would decide.

"Germany Wants Its Colonies" is the title of an informative article by J. Emlyn Williams, Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in the Magazine Section for Feb. 12.

Italo-Ethiopian—Inactivity Continues

Addis Ababa—The Italian and Ethiopian armies went through another day of comparative inactivity, according to Associated Press dispatches. Reports reached this capital from the Southern Front that Ethiopians had recaptured the small, war-decimated town of Kora Ali. Italy balanced the pyrotechnics by plunging incendiary bombs on Waldia, a town on Lake Ashangi, midway between Dessye and Makale. This bombing drew Anglo-Italian tension more taut as a result of bombs aimed too close to two British Red Cross trucks.

American Missionaries

The native Ethiopian chieftain who holds an American and Canadian missionary captive has started diplomatic negotiations between Ethiopia and America. A kidnaping is feared as a result of the letter of Mrs. Harold Street, wife of the American missionary. She charged that a native landlord had arrested them and was holding them for blackmail.

British Report Desertions

London—About the first authentic report of defections among Italian native troops in Ethiopia came today when J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, told the House of Commons that 380 of these troops had deserted. They left the Italian forces in Ethiopia between Jan. 15 and 22 and fled into the British Colony of Kenya, he said.

Pittman—Anti-Japanese Speech Disapproved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The incendiary anti-Japanese jingoism of Senator Pittman expressed in the Senate was met yesterday with mild wrist-slapping from the State Department, which merely denies that the speech was an official expression of American policy toward Japan.

Observers in the capital believe the speech served several purposes the State Department would like served, among which were:

It outshouted the pacifists and by so doing announced to Japan that America was neither decadent nor afraid to fight.

It generated steam behind the $1,000,000,000 national defense program.

It expressed unofficially but strongly America's disapproval of Japanese aggression in China.

Politics—Illinois Primary Plans Laid

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—President Roosevelt will be allowed no prima donna privileges in the Illinois presidential primaries. After a conference with James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Patrick A. Nash, Illinois committeeman, announced that the President's name would be entered in the primary set for April 14. But first, there must be petitions filled out to place the President's name on the primary ballot.

On April 14, Republican voters will also find Senator Borah's name on their ballots, Edgar J. Cooke, head of the Liberal Republican Voters' League, announced.

Ottawa Asked to Investigate Canada's Stand on Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 11—Motions antagonistic or embarrassing to the Government put in their appearance soon after the beginning of the Canadian Parliament.

A. A. Heaps, one of the Winnipeg Labor members, requested the tabling of all correspondence between Canada and Great Britain and Canada and Dr. W. J. Riddell, Canadian representative at the League of Nations, regarding the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. It is recalled that Dr. Riddell had assumed the responsibility of advocating the application of oil sanctions against Italy and had been placed in an anomalous position by the King Government denying his official authority to act.

Premier Mackenzie King is extremely shy of becoming involved in any way with international problems.

The correspondence in the Riddell subject would be of general interest to the public—if the Government will produce it, which is doubtful.

Control of Banks

Among the motions antagonistic to the Government is that of J. S. Woodsworth, Winnipeg north-center, leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth group. Declaring that the concentration of economic power in the hands of a comparatively small and irresponsible group has failed to provide security and a decent standard of living for large numbers of the people, he demands that industrial, commercial and financial organizations be taken over by public authorities and operated as public services or co-operative enterprises.

Another member of this group, M. J. Coldwell of Saskatchewan, is calling for the first vital step in this direction, namely the nationalization not only of the Bank of Canada but of all the chartered banks.

Wants Housing Act

There are several motions in regard to subjects that have been agitated recently and already considered by the Government. Thomas Church, Conservative from Toronto, insists upon the immediate adoption of a national housing, building, reconstruction, renovation, slum clearance, land settlement and reforestation policy and embracing a national policy for youth in relation to education and industry and employment, as a means of getting people off the dole. The scheme is to be accompanied by a lower rate structure for bank, mortgage and insurance loans, and protection for industrial workers from forfeiture on the same principle as farmers and fishermen are protected.

Mr. Heaps wants legislation retiring all citizens over 60 years of age on adequate allowances, as a method of reabsorbing unemployed.

Freight Rates

Thomas Reid, Liberal from New Westminster, B. C., has renewed his efforts to obtain lower freight rates on grain from the prairies to the Pacific coast and has on the order-paper a bill to amend the Grain Act accordingly.

C. G. MacNeil, newly elected member of the C. C. F. from Vancouver, is asking the Government to initiate public works and other undertakings as a re-employment measure, and to levy a "steeply graded super tax on incomes of $10,000 and over."

Square-Toed Shoes Displayed

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 (AP)—Women's shoes with square heels and toes were displayed at the opening of the three-day convention of the Middle Atlantic Shoe Retailers' Association, yesterday. Prominent in men's shoe displays were those made of crocodile skin, colored "jungle brown" and "Mexican black," and of antelope skin in dark blue.

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Museum Is Dedicated by Radio

Symposium opening New York Museum of Science and Industry brings men of note in these fields together over thousands of miles of space—Lighting of candle in London transmitted to New York.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Exemplifying sustained progress in the peaceful arts, the New York Museum of Science and Industry was established in its new home in Rockefeller Center today after having been opened last night with a radio symposium that brought together the voices of prominent natural scientists in widely separated sections of the world.

Speaking from the Royal Institution of Great Britain in London, Sir William Bragg, winner of the Nobel Prize for his research upon X-rays, joined in the discussion with Dr. Albert Einstein, author of the Theory of Relativity, who was a guest of the museum. Then, from California came the voices of Miss Amelia Earhart, aviator, and Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist, to mingle with those of Dr. Irving Langmuir, research chemist of the General Electric Company, Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, and Dr. Harold G. Urey, of Columbia University, whose discovery of "heavy water" won for him the Nobel Prize. This made four Nobel Prize winners who spoke at the dedication.

Mayor LaGuardia was another speaker.

Light Travels by Radio

The dramatic feature of the dedication came during Sir William Bragg's address, when, across 3000 miles of ocean, the light of a candle on the very desk at which Michael Faraday worked more than 100 years ago was flashed to the museum here by means of a photo-electric cell, lighting the high-tensity vapor lamps that represent the newest development in illumination, the beam then being taken up again and sent onward another 3000 miles over the air lanes of the National Broadcasting System. All this, it was shown, was made possible by Faraday's work.

Sir William spoke from Faraday's old study, sitting at the table before which the man who worked out the fundamental relationship between electricity and magnetism used to work. His voice came strong and clear over the ether waves.

People Know So Little

Dr. Einstein voiced regret that most persons "live like strangers in the world of the things entrusted to them.

"There is one advantage which primitive man has over the civilized man," he said. "He is acquainted with the primitive tools which he is using. He can make his own bow and arrow—in fact, even his own canoe. How many of the civilized people have to any extent a clear idea about the nature and origin of the things the use or consumption of which he takes so much as a matter of course?

"Just ask a hundred men on the street what really happens in a telephone apparatus or in a radio receiver, or how the electric current is produced which lights their home at night. Then you will see that most of them live like strangers in the world of the things entrusted to them."

Two Purposes of Museum

Dr. Millikan said the museum had a twofold purpose—first, to spread the knowledge of science and its results; second, to spread "the rational attitude of mind used in science throughout the whole population."

The second of these objectives was "of supreme importance," he declared, adding that it was clear that no representative government could permanently survive unless those who ultimately do the deciding in it—namely, the voters—were guided by knowledge and reason in making their decisions, instead of by ignorance, by prejudice, by "hunch," by suspicion or by emotion.

Dr. Urey voiced the thought that today's outstanding problem was how to effect a proper distribution of the products of science and industry to the people who need them and can use them.

The Distribution Problem

"It is one of the outstanding disappointments of scientific men that in spite of the accomplishments of science in recent years which makes it possible to produce all the food and other necessities for the entire population of the earth, people still go hungry, they still go cold and they still live in miserable tenements and shacks," he said.

Miss Earheart, who spoke from Santa Ana, Calif., emphasized the importance of women to aviation, and declared that their influence extends far beyond any actual participation in the business of flying. The whole feminine attitude toward aviation, she said, will have a significant effect upon its future, since "women are largely the arbiters of whether or not their families shall fly."

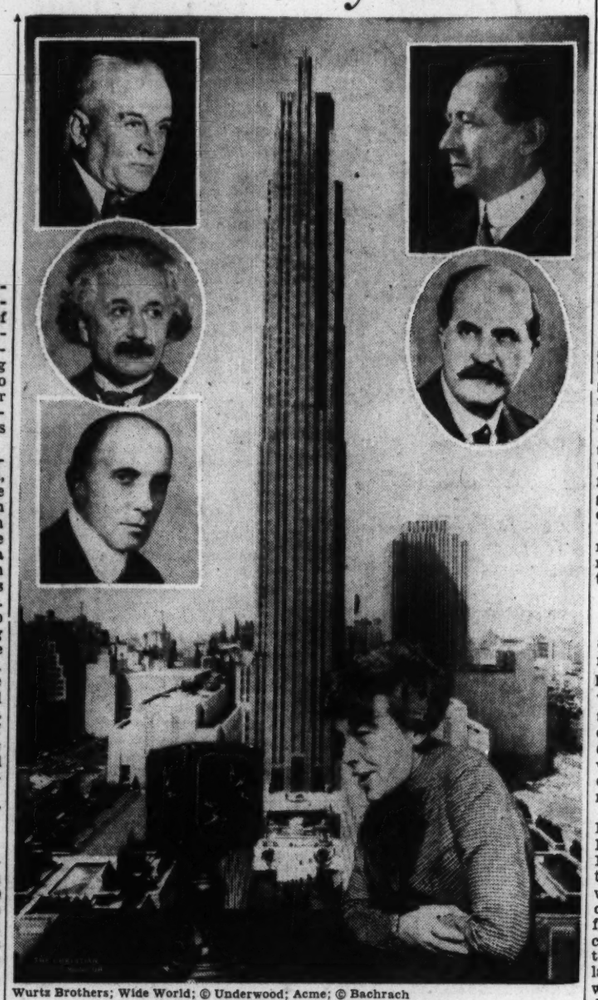
Mayor LaGuardia declared that the museum may well serve as an inspiration to science and the peaceful arts, "and also perhaps as a living warning that statesmanship must go forward."

The museum was characterized as representing "one of science's high water marks in engineering and architecture."

Pacific Fleet Mobilizes For Secret Maneuvers

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—Rain and fog helped the navy maintain its veil of secrecy today over a five-day battle problem off the southern California coast.

Operating under greater secrecy than ever before imposed on training movements of the fleet, the 68 fighting ships moved off to maneuvers yesterday. It was believed that instead of dividing into rival forces the fleet would operate as a single high seas unit under Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, commander-in-chief. Comprising the main battle line were 11 dreadnoughts, with supporting lines of 12 heavy cruisers, six light cruisers, eight heavy submarines and 28 destroyers.



Wurtz Brothers; Wide World; © Underwood; Acme; © Bachrach

Men of Science Confer by Radio

Left, Top to Bottom—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Frank B. Jewett. Right, Top to Bottom—Guglielmo Marconi, Sir William Henry Bragg. Bottom—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam Broadcasting

William Hope Harvey

MONTE NE, Ark., Feb. 12 (AP)—William Hope (Coin) Harvey, who passed on last night, was the economist and politician who drafted the Democratic Party's famous "16 to 1" free silver platform plank before the turn of the century. He achieved nationwide attention on several occasions, but reached his peak during the decades just before and after the turn of the twentieth century.

A book, "Coin's Financial School," published in 1894, was widely read. Convinced from his study of earlier civilizations and their downfall that the present era would be destroyed by "its greed for power and money," Mr. Harvey 15 years ago began building a pyramid at Monte Ne that he planned as a historical monument. It never was finished.

He organized the Liberty Party in 1931 and as its candidate campaigned for President in the Middle West in 1932.

Kremlin Moves to Eliminate Slow Workers From Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

its avowed goal to "overtake and surpass" production in other industrial countries. This goal is held to be unattainable without the elimination of inefficient workers.

Pay Depends on Output

The resolutions also announced the application of progressive piece-work to a maximum extent wherever possible, and the revision of salaries of executive and technical staffs so that salaries as well as wages are directly dependent upon output."

This is clearly an attempt to resolve an anomalous situation created by the discrepancy under the progressive piece-work system between wages of leading Stakhanovists and salaries of executives.

The writer knows of several enterprises in which directors are getting only one third or even one fourth of the money compensation given to the foremost skilled workers in their plants.

One director asked permission to resign so he could go back to his machine as a Stakhanovist, in order to increase his income.

Will Prefer Machines

The Kremlin, as this resolution shows, is seeking to devise some method of applying "progressive piece-work" to executive positions as well as skilled labor, so that executives who work harder and better can receive salaries equal to or exceeding the wages of the best skilled workers. Otherwise, some of the best directors may prefer to work at machines, without responsibility.

The time has passed when the Kremlin, as the sole employer in Russia, cares to be known as "soft." In earlier days industrial workers, as the country's theoretical ruling class, were so thoroughly protected against dismissal that directors and foremen found it almost impossible to discharge inefficient workers. Naturally, this had a disastrous effect upon labor productivity. When industry was reorganized two years ago, the director's powers were greatly increased. But regulations still were retained which made some directors prefer to keep inefficient workers rather than undertake the irksome routine of discharging them.

Attitude Shifts

The Kremlin now assumes the attitude, common to enlightened employers elsewhere, that it will endeavor through education and special training to enable workers to improve themselves. But for those who cannot or do not improve the quality and quantity of their work, the Kremlin will have no more consideration than other employers.

What will happen to those eliminated from industry, who will naturally be the weaker workers? Some of them will be absorbed by collectivized agriculture, but Russia's mechanized farms cannot use a great many more workers than they already have. The majority probably will be forced to seek work in backward and pioneer regions, where living conditions are not attractive to skilled labor.

British Columbia's Law Aids 5000 Women Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—About 5000 women working in the offices of British Columbia are covered by new minimum wage orders issued by the provincial board of industrial relations. The new orders provide wage protection for part-time workers never before covered by minimum wage laws.

Women who are employed for less than 37½ hours a week must be paid 40 cents an hour, if they are experienced. A sliding scale is fixed for inexperienced girls entering offices, advancing as they gain experience. The lowest amount which may be paid to an inexperienced girl for full-time work is $11 a week and this advances to $15 a week for experienced women, working full time.

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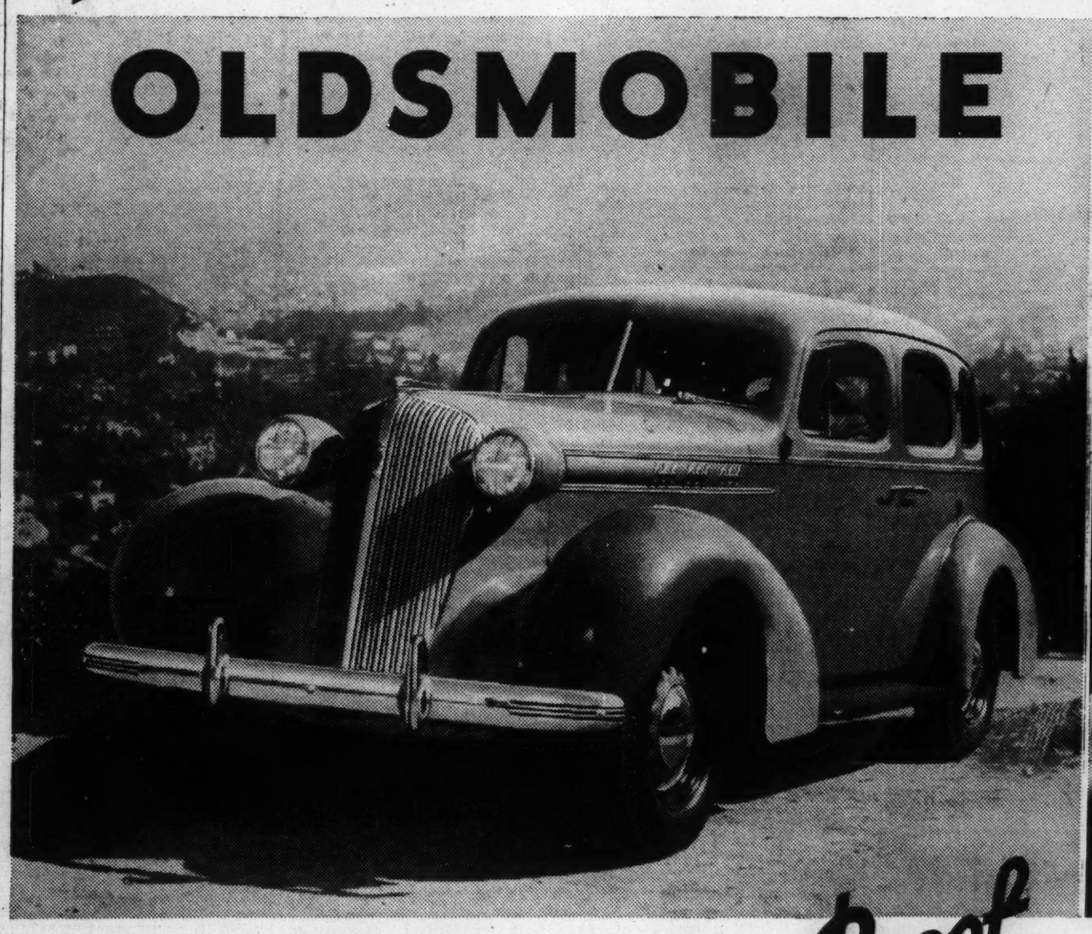

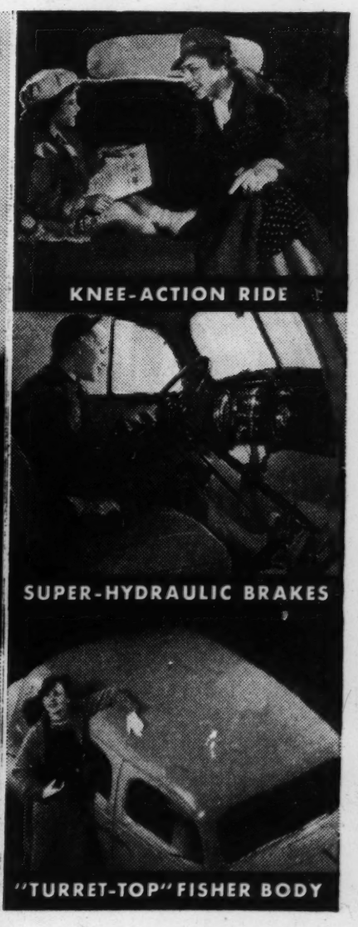

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Popular Government Defended In Emergencies by Lincoln; 'Lost' 1864 Speech Recovered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—"It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of the people, can be strong enough to maintain its own existence in great emergencies."

This striking passage opens the "long-lost" manuscript of Abraham Lincoln's speech on the White House lawn two days after his re-election, on Nov. 10, 1864, just discovered and released by the Works Progress Administration.

Then and Now

Implication of the quotation is to defend the New Deal's use of sweeping powers during the emergency. Yet a closer study of the manuscript raises doubt whether Lincoln really was saying something which can now be used to comfort the New Dealers. For later in the speech he appears to answer his original question. He says that, although a national election in a great emergency was a source of strife, it was a necessity, and had done good by demonstrating that "a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great Civil War. Until now, it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility."

Regarding Emergencies

That seems to be the answer to Lincoln's original question: That in an emergency it was not necessary to extend the powers of a government beyond the point where they become "too strong for the liberties of the people," for had not the United States just risked the emergency government in an election, and successfully weathered the strife? And had the country taken the plunge over into the field of emergency government, by foregoing the election, "The rebellion might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us."

Kept in Bank Vault

The manuscript was found in a bank vault at Dryden, N. Y., and hence could hardly be described accurately as lost. It was placed there for safe-keeping by the trustees of the Dryden Public Library. Photostats have now ben taken, and are on display at the Library of Congress in Washington.

Prof. Roland P. Gray, seeking material for the WPA's American Guide, of which he is New York State research editor, was in chance conversation with the president of the Dryden bank, and heard of the manuscript.

From Robert T. Lincoln

It came to Dryden as a gift from Robert T. Lincoln, the President's son, to Representative John W. Dwight of Dryden, who had been instrumental in planning the Lincoln Memorial. Mrs. Dwight presented the manuscript to the Dryden Library, and hence it got into the bank vault.

The Lincoln manuscript is one of many other "finds" of historical objects which while not precisely lost, were not receiving much attention. Five thousand American guide writers, working under WPA, are digging into local records and statistics in practically every county in the United States.

The manuscript remained with the Lincoln family until April 18, 1916, when Robert T. Lincoln sent it to Mr. Dwight with the following message:

"You know my gratitude to you for your effective work in the House in the legislation providing for the erection of the Lincoln Memorial here, which is now approaching completion, but I wish you to have something tangible as a testimonial of my feeling and which may be associated by you in your memory of that part of your public work.

Written Out Beforehand

"In the book by Noah Brooks, entitled 'Washington in Lincoln's Time,' you will find an account of a public demonstration at the White House immediately after the presidential election of 1864, at which my father made a speech which he had written out beforehand. I am sending to you the original manuscript used by him on that occasion, and I beg your acceptance of it, with the renewed assurance of my kindest regard."

An enormous crowd flocked into the White House grounds to hear the Lincoln speech, delivered from the window over the front portico. But the speech was crowded off the front pages of New York papers by an address of Jefferson Davis to the Confederate Congress at Richmond. The speech got scant coverage on an inside page. Two editorials discussed the Davis speech, but none Mr Lincoln's.

According to the Washington Evening Star, which devoted several first page columns to the account of the celebration, the club members formed lines opposite the Union League rooms in Ninth Street and marched up Pennsylvania Avenue, 1200 or 1400 strong, carrying torch lights and transparencies, while brass bands blared and men from the navy yard discharged two howitzers at intervals.

The Portico Speech

The Lincoln address follows:

(Nov. 10, 1864.)

It has been long a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its own existence, in great emergencies.

On this point the present Rebellion brought our Republic to a severe test; and a Presidential election occurring in regular course during the Rebellion added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people, united, were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fail when divided, and partially paralized, by a political war among themselves?

But the election was a necessity.—

Not Wrongs to Be Revenged

We cannot have free government without elections; and if the Rebellion could force us to forego, or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak, and as strong; as silly and as wise; as bad and good. Let us therefore study the incidents of this, as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged.

Men Are Better Than Gold

But the election, along with its incidental, and undesirable strife, has done good, too. It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election, in the midst of a great civil war. Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows also how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that, even among candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union, and most opposed to treason, can receive most of the people's votes. It shows also to the extent yet known, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but living, brave patriotic men are better than gold. But the Rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom.

Directed to Right Conclusion

While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result.

May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in the same spirit toward those who have?

And now, let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and gallant seamen and their gallant and skillful commanders.

Learn Wisdom for Next Crisis

But the election was a necessity—. We can not have free government without elections; and if the rebellion could force us to forego, or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak, and as strong; as silly and as wise; as bad and good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this, as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged.

Written in Midst of Civil War

Part of President Lincoln's Address From White House Window to Election Serenaders

Mendel Specimen Plant Obtained by University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11—One of the few remaining duplicate specimens of dried plants propagated by Gregory Mendel while he was determining laws which now bear his name, is being added to the scientific collections of the University of Pennsylvania. The 70-year-old plant will be formally accepted from the Augustinian Monastery in Brno, Czechoslovakia, at the midyear convocation of the university, Feb. 15.

The specimen is a pea plant with several leaves and flowers. It is about eight inches high and is mounted under glass with the seal of the monastery stamped on the inscription beneath it. Accompanying the plant is a rare Mendel autograph, which appears on a receipt for money paid to the monastery while he was serving as abbot in 1869.

Altitude Record Claimed

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 12 (AP)—Ione Coppedge and Josephine Garrigus established what was unofficially believed to be a world's altitude record for light airplanes yesterday. They said they ascended between 14,600 and 15,000 feet over East Dayton. The present record is said to be about 14,000 feet, and is held by a man.

Bird Sanctuary For Atlantic City As New Attraction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 12—A wild-bird sanctuary only a few minutes from downtown Atlantic City soon will be ready. It is one of two new attractions fro spring. The other is a visit of several weeks by the deep-sea mackerel fleet from Gloucester, Mass., conditional on a hurried dredging of one of the inner harbors.

Local ordinances already have set aside a large section of beach, sand dunes and salt meadow on Brigantine, sparsely populated island just across the Inlet channel north of here, for the bird reserve. A warden will be provided to protect the birds from poachers, cats and vandals. The next step will be feeding, so that the feathered visitors may learn they are not only safe, but welcomed.

Record 206 Varieties

Thus far, students have identified and recorded 206 varieties of birds on Brigantine. Some live there. Others are frequent visitors. Still others make regular stops during north and south migrations. Rare winged strangers sometimes are blown off their course by ocean storms and land to rest and feed.

Varieties which live and breed on Brigantine begin with the familiar English sparrow and sea gull, but they range up through the goldfinch and song sparrow, meadow lark and red-winged blackbird, the Savannah and sharp-tailed and seaside sparrows. Also there are the black and the red-legged black ducks, marsh and sparrow hawks, the screech owl and short-eared owl, fish crows, the killdeer and the starling.

Regular Resident

The horned lark, which midwestern bird lovers know as the first sign of spring, hatching its eggs in the snow and flying northward toward the Arctic Circle, is a regular winter resident here. So also are the winter wren, the black-capped chickadee and varieties of grebes, brant, loons, scoters, mergansers and sandpipers. Frequent winter visitors include the myrtle warbler, purple finch, junco, white-throated sparrow, golden-crowned and ruby-crowned kinglets, snow bunting, Lapland longspur and Canada goose.

Herons, bitterns, hawks, bald eagles, osprey and quail drop in often from the near-by mainland. So also, in season, do the whippoorwill, yellow-billed cuckoo, hummingbird, phoebe, Carolina chickadee, scarlet tanager, pine warbler, vesper sparrow and wood pewee.

Barn swallows, bank swallows, and fly-catchers patrol the Brigantine air in summer. In autumn they are joined by mass invasions of the gorgeous tree swallows.

Man-of-War Birds

Birds which stop in on migrations include the rose-breasted grosbeak and yellow palm warbler, ranging up through little-known varieties of terns, gulls, grebes, egrets, cormorants, hawks and coot. Storms cause occasional visits from the man-of-war bird, the jaeger, the snowy owl and the doveki, smallest of the auks.

The Brigantine sand dunes offer vantage points where visitors may rest in warm sunshine to watch the ever-changing feathered life of beach and surf. An automobile drawbridge from Atlantic City is the only access to the island.

The mackerel fleet, the other prospective new attraction, is due to reach the New Jersey coast in April as it follows the spring run of fish northward. For many years it has been forced to make its Jersey base at Wildwood, Cape May or Cold Springs Harbor. Now the inlet channel is reopened to full seagoing depth and the city is arranging to rush the dredging of Gardner's Basin, an inner harbor leading to the commercial fish docks.

If this is finished in time and the fleet stops here, visitors for several weeks will be able to go to the wharves and watch the Gloucestermen bringing in the sea harvests.

Georgia Governor And Ickes Appear On Same Platform

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12 (AP)—Divergent interpretations of Abraham Lincoln as a President who "scuttled the American Constitution" and as a man who knew it was impossible to "boondoggle yourself back to prosperity," were contemplated today by political leaders.

Two bitter political foes, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, speaking from the same platform last night, presented their views of the Civil War President.

Calls Lincoln Dictator

Secretary Ickes, a former Republican, spoke of Lincoln's willingness to end slavery despite the Constitution. "It appears to have been Abraham Lincoln," said Secretary Ickes, "who scuttled the American Constitution, set up a dictatorship, threw the Supreme Court into the Potomac River and declared a moratorium on Congress."

Governor Talmadge, a Democrat and foe of the Administration, wished "a man like Lincoln" were President now. "He would never allow a 'brain truster's' creed to teach the doctrine that you can 'boondoggle' yourself back to prosperity," said the Georgian.

Lincoln and the Constitution

The Cabinet member from Chicago in a speech devoted almost entirely to an analogy between President Roosevelt's trials and those of the Civil War executive, discussed the constitutional issue and drew a close parallel between them.

"Certainly Lincoln did not regard the Constitution as an infallible and immutable instrument," Mr. Ickes said. "He went into the 1860 campaign with his mind firmly made up that, the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, something must be done about the institution of human slavery.

"Undoubtedly his mind was fixed on his objective and that objective quite clearly was the correction of an outrageous social and economic abuse, Constitution or no Constitution."

Fight Is Still On

"Lincoln did put an end to the enslavement of the bodies of men in this country," Mr. Ickes declared, "but the fight to manumit men, women and children from economic slavery is still far from being won."

Because of the slavery question, he said, the Constitution was an "irrepressible political issue" prior to the Civil War.

Governor Talmadge's address was principally a recounting of the hardships of Lincoln's early life, his fortitude in overcoming them and a plea that "we emulate his example and not run wild on the dream that the Government owes us a living." He declared that Lincoln loved both the North and the South.

Fund Drive Starts For Scholarships In Edison's Honor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Owen D. Young, George B. Cortelyou and James H. Perkins are heading a campaign to establish an endowment of educational and research scholarships as a memorial to Thomas Alva Edison, the inventor. The aim will be to give future generations "a heritage of meritorious accomplishments" through a scheme which originated with Mr. Edison himself to award scholarships to young men of distinctive accomplishments.

Further, the proposal as outlined by associates and friends of the inventor on the eighty-ninth anniversary of his birth here yesterday, aims to set up an endowment to preserve the Edison personal library and laboratory in West Orange, N. J., and to construct there a building to house originals and reproductions of Edison inventions. At the same time, it would make permanent the beacon which has burned since 1929 on the site of the laboratory at Menlo Park, N. J., where Mr. Edison perfected the first incandescent lamp and where he undertook his first work on the reproduction of the human voice.

Announcement of the plan was made at the annual luncheon of the Edison Pioneers at the Astor Hotel. Mr. Young is chairman of the committee named to carry on the campaign; Mr. Cortelyou is vice-president, and Mr. Perkins treasurer. It will be under the national direction of Edgar T. Honey, who said that twelve regional chairmen will be named to carry on the work of the committee and that these would in turn name county and city chairmen, so that the drive could be carried into every community throughout the country. The sum to be raised will be fixed at a meeting of the national executive committee within the next fortnight.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12 (AP)—It was a bitter cold night in December, 1914. The Edison plant in West Orange was going up in flames. Yet Thomas A Edison began making plans for rebuilding before the fire had burned out.

That incident Charles Edison said stands out in his memory as typifying better than anything else the character of his father.

"He called the executives together while the fire was still burning. 'We're going to rebuild immediately. Get a wrecking engine and start cleaning this out,' he said. With some of the buildings still afire, an engine started to clear away the wreckage. That was Dec. 9. On New Year's Day, we put out our first phonograph product."

Mr. Edison said his father completed most of his experiments before he passed on in 1931, but that others had been developed and a few "were still on the shelf."

G. O. P. Needs Another Lincoln, Says Woman Who Knew Him

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—A simple task confronts the Republican Party if it wants to win the presidential election this fall—at least, in the eyes of Mrs. Mary Scott-Uda, 91-year-old adherent of its creed. All it has to do is "pick a man that can win," because that was what Mr. Lincoln said when they asked him to be a candidate in one emergency, and it ought to be "somebody like Lincoln."

Mrs. Scott-Uda had never before addressed a political meeting, so the members of the Republican Committee of One Hundred, holding a meeting at the Savoy-Plaza Hotel yesterday, were no more surprised than she was herself when she got up and made her appeal very quietly, but in the decisive tones of one who knows whereof she speaks. She felt she had to pay some tribute to Lincoln on his birthday, especially this year when it was so important to "get the right candidate—someone who can command allegiance of the common people"—and it seemed to her the best way was to recall her own memories, because she first met Abraham Lincoln when she was 5 years old.

Recalls Lincoln

"He used to ride circuit in Central Illinois, and as my father was a lawyer, too, he was frequently a guest at our house," she said. "As a little child, I heard him explain the Dred Scott decision and other puzzling questions of the time in such a simple way that even I could understand.

"I remember very well one emergency when it was suggested that he should be a candidate for office. 'Boys, don't mind me,' he said: 'You must pick a man that can win.'

"And that is what you Republicans have got to do. We need someone who will devote his life, his fortune and his sacred honor to the ideals of this Republic."

Praise of Hoover

Mrs. Scott-Uda, the widow of Michael Uda, for many years editor of a newspaper in Naples, Italy, now lives at 369 West 120th Street, and is a cousin of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of President Harrison. She did not want to give her name to reporters, because she had just spoken for her Republican friends and out of the impulse of strong feeling. But it could not be avoided, because, after her little talk, she was surrounded by people asking for more reminiscences.

Enlarging a little then on her words, she said she was "for the best man the Republicans can nominate," but added emphatically that she thought "their treatment of Mr. Hoover was dreadful after all he had done for the party."

Cherry Trees to Line Washington Boulevard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Two hundred flowering cherry trees for planting along the Cherry Tree Memorial Boulevard, linking Fredericksburg, Va., with the boyhood home of George Washington, will be presented to the city of Fredericksburg by Hirosi Saito, Japanese ambassador to the United States it was announced here.

The trees will be planted as part of the ceremonies at Fredericksburg's 204th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, who lived there in his early manhood. Invitations have been accepted by Gov. George C. Peery and the General Assembly of Virginia.

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Key to Weather Sought in Sun's Ray

Meteorologists and astronomers keep lonely vigil on California mountain top, studying difficult mathematical computations from measurements of solar radiation—Another generation of research needed for accurate conclusions.

Measuring the Sun's Rays

Alfred F. Moore, Director of the Smithsonian Institution's Solar Observatory on Table Mountain, California, Working With a Coelostat, a Device Used in Measuring Radiation From the Sun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TABLE MOUNTAIN, Calif.—High among California's loftier peaks, a Monitor correspondent found a handful of meteorologists and astronomers connected with the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, collecting data on solar activities. These natural scientists feel that the larger trends of weather changes are directly affected by changes in the amount of solar radiation.

Here along the northern rim of the Sierra Madre Mountains the institution maintains its only North American station. Two others are located in South America and on Mt. Sinai in the Near East.

Complicated Mathematics

Observatory Director Alfred F. Moore, veteran astronomer, was discovered with his staff busy over mathematical problems involving the use of half a dozen slide rules.

"There is much more to making solar observations," he explained, "than measuring the amount of heat or light and just jotting down readings. For every three hours spent observing, six must be spent in making complicated mathematical calculations without which our observations would be of little value."

A few grinds on the Forest Service telephone prepared Mr. Moore for visitors so that slide rules were put away when the press arrived. Mr. Moore led the way down a gentle grade to where concrete and steel bars had anchored a gray vault firmly in the mountain rock. With a smooth platform in front, and a tunnel extending 30 feet back into the cliff, it represented the business end of the observatory.

Clear Skies Aid Study

Table Mountain is said to have one of the clearest skies in North America. There have been as many as 77 consecutive clear days, Mr. Moore said. Here studies are being made of the intensity of the sun's rays, not their heat value at sea level but fluctuations that would best be observable from a point outside the earth's atmosphere. This heat is not affected by local conditions like summer or winter on earth, yet it varies considerably.

The average person may not realize it, Mr. Moore explained, but only slight variations in solar radiation are known to have a major effect upon terrestrial weather conditions. When the sun is sending rays a little faster than normal, to point out one example, the air over the equator is heated more readily. This sends the air drifting toward the poles. These currents are thought to answer for many local and sometimes complicated disturbances.

Key to the Weather

It is because of this relationship between sun's rays and air-mass movements that astronomers believe they can predict weather conditions on earth for some time ahead.

Obviously, a ready formula for the weather man, if one could be made available, would be of tremendous value, so many economic and social activities are bound up with climate. Recognizing this, the Smithsonian Institution, following the wishes of its famous secretary—S. P. Langley—has been measuring the sun's heat since 1907 in an effort to see if there is some degree of regularity in the outbursts of solar activity.

These investigations are now directed by Dr. Charles G. Abbot, who became secretary in 1926, and to date they have shown that there is a repetition of solar activity at rough intervals of 23½ years. That weather conditions on the earth can be traced to such blasts from the sun seems evident to astronomers who have also composed tree-ring records and glacial deposits, but it is still too early to say what their exact value may be. In fact, Mr. Moore holds little hope of research determining this answer during the present generation.

Station in Chile

Observing stations have been moved about occasionally to obtain the advantage of better atmospheric conditions. One of the most important migrations occurred during the World War when equipment that had been on Hump Mountain, near Elk Park, N. C., was boxed up and sent to the Chilean station near the Atacama Desert. It is said to be the most successful of the three observatories.

Table Mountain's station was first installed on Mt. Wilson and then was moved, in 1920, to Mount Harqua Hala in western Arizona. Too many thunderstorms, however, sent it back to California and it came to rest upon the present site.

A station on Mount Brukkaros, in South West Africa, on the Hottentot reservation, was the next to be installed. It did not prove to be as satisfactory a site as had been anticipated, and in 1930 the Smithsonian Institution set out to discover a new location.

Calculations Over Suez

Previously, Dr. Moore had scouted over the Eastern Hemisphere for 19 months in search of a site. He finally settled upon Mt. Sinai, at Jebel Zebir, 170 miles from Suez. A station was started there in 1933, and so far is reported to be eminently satisfactory. Something of a record was established when observations were made on 105 consecutive clear days.

Keeping watch of the sun in such lonely spots is extremely trying when undertaken for any length of time, and for that reason the Smithsonian shifts its men every three years in order to give them a change of scenery.

A Grand View

Yet few people could fail to enjoy living on Table Mountain. Stepping out on his porch, Mr Moore can see over 250 miles into Arizona on a clear day. In the valley below there are square patches of green apparently the size of table napkins. Actually they are mile-square plots of alfalfa. Looking northward, the Moores can see Telescope Peak, beside Death Valley, and the snow-covered summit of Mt. Whitney among stately neighbors.

"Are you bothered much with visitors?" the reported asked Mr. Moore, thinking of the stiff climb.

He laughed and pointed to the guest register, "Won't you please sign our visitor's book, you're the second guest we've had in five months."

Austria Begins Third Year as Fascist State

(Continued from Page 1)

supplies are prospering, and the price of their shares is advancing.

Tourist traffic also has been good and has brought in a substantial income.

Jump for Railroads

During the last few months of the present year through traffic on the railroads has taken an unusual upward jump. This is due to German imports from Yugoslavia, and to Italian imports from Germany, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

Austria's export of iron and metal goods to both Italy and Germany has very substantially increased. Four years ago this country shipped no iron goods abroad. Now a fourth of the output crosses the frontier.

All of southeastern Europe has enjoyed a trade revival, due largely to Italian war demands. Roumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, all show large foreign trade balances, and Austria an increased volume of trade.

It is difficult to discover, however, what all this means to the common man in Austria, and especially to the worker. It is possible that the amount of unemployment has decreased. But the Government has never been able to ascertain the exact number of persons employed, so it is not easy to know how the workers are faring, though probably more have jobs than two years ago.

Fewer on Dole

Certainly the number of men and women on the dole has gone down, but that is not conclusive, since tens of thousands of unemployed receive no such state help. The number of employed workers registered at the Social Insurance Bureau was lower in 1934 than ever before. That of workers paying "insurance against sickness" also reached a low point last winter. These may be taken as real tests of the number of workers employed.

The number of socially insured persons this summer increased, which shows a real drop in unemployment. But since October a great many workers have again been released.

It is considered significant that the sale of shoes, milk, furniture, clothing, gas, sugar, coal and other essential products has reached a record low mark.

Wages Down

The total sum paid for wages and salaries seems to be still going down. This summer the Government ceased publishing it, and they seldom neglect to publish anything favorable. It used to appear regularly in official bulletins, and each month showed a sum smaller than that of the month preceding.

Savings banks deposits have been decreasing since October.

It is not easy to form an exact picture of the situation, but it seems certain that there is a revival in industry and foreign trade, that state finances are in a comparatively favorable situation, that the state has made employment for many workers, and that private enterprises have employed others—but that the purchasing power of the masses as a whole is not increasing.

Enter the Corporate State

From the end of the World War to Feb. 12, 1934, the Socialists had dominated the cities of Austria and exercised an enormous influence throughout the whole country. Over 60 per cent of all voters in Vienna supported them at elections, while 40 per cent of the total population voted for them.

Their government of Vienna was marked by consideration for the lives of their opponents and of the emblems of the empire.

There were few correctly designated as Communists in Austria. In the single "Social Democratic" Party were included all Left-wing people. The comprehensiveness of the party made it moderate.

The Socialist regime protected every kind of labor from housemaids and letter-carriers to bank clerks.

Yet this regime of the Socialists was described as Bolshevism by the other parties, and in order to establish a "better order," the Fascist-Clerical oligarchy two years ago turned cannon and machine guns upon them.

What Has It Meant?

Now it is asked what does that "better order" mean for Austria's workers who constitute nearly a half of the population?

Housing conditions in the larger cities, according to official data, seem to have grown worse.

The rent for the poor has been raised.

Some schools have been closed.

Taxes for the poor have been increased.

Hours of labor have been lengthened. Many collective contracts have been altered to the detriment of the worker. The total sum paid in wages and salaries continued to go down until the middle of last year.

Promises of social and economic concessions to the workers by the Government have been received with little enthusiasm.

The workers say they have been deceived too often. They have little confidence in this regime despite Prince von Starhemberg's declaration that Austria is to become "the most social state in the world."

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Fresh Blizzards Sweep Northwest; East to Get Snow

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (AP)—New blizzards swept into the Northwest today as a cold wave was forecast for Oklahoma and more snow for most of the northeastern states either tonight or tomorrow.

Cornbelt states labored furiously to reopen railroad lines and highways. Many communities remained isolated, food and fuel shortages continued acute, schools were closed and hardship continued unabated. Several more fatalities were reported.

Many cities were forced to burn wood, and in a few instances corn was used to supply heat.

Blizzards choked highways anew in western Montana. Highway traffic in northern Oregon was almost at a standstill, due to sleet storms. Idaho reported roads blocked by snow for the past four days.

Rain in San Francisco

California had moderate temperatures with rain at San Francisco.

Slightly moderated temperatures were predicted for Illinois and Indiana. The mercury stood at 6 above zero in Chicago at 2 a. m. (central standard time).

The Ohio River was frozen over a 100-mile stretch from Pittsburgh to Parkersburg, W. Va. Two men and six boys were rescued from an island in the Ohio River near Owensboro, Ky. They were marooned since Thursday.

Another ice gorge formed near Paducah, Ky., causing an 11-foot rise in the Ohio River, where nine men remained isolated on a work boat since Friday. They were reported in no immediate danger.

Caught in Ice

Three car ferries and three other vessels were caught, held fast in the ice of Lake Michigan near Muskegon, Mich., with little apparent chance to free themselves until the wind changed.

A 15-mile ice jam was piled in the Ohio River between Wheeling and Moundsville, W. Va., two steamers finally cut through the Monongahela River, the East's biggest coal-carrying stream, with the first coal shipments in 11 days.

The president of Huntington (Ind.) College appealed to the public for funds to buy coal, explaining the severe weather had exhausted the institution's fuel funds. At Seymour, Ind., 500 persons were without water because of frozen mains.

Milder temperatures brought light snow and rains in Utah and southern Idaho.

Heaviest Snowfall

Montana, with temperatures ranging from 10 to 20 below zero, had the heaviest snowfall of the winter, renewing the danger of a livestock feed shortage, grounding all airplanes, forcing trains behind schedule and resulting in cancellation of some bus schedules.

Half an inch of snow fell at Flagstaff, Ariz., where the temperature was 30 above. The rest of Arizona was warmer.

Iowa, paralyzed for three days by a blizzard, faced more snow as a heavy fall started at Des Moines. Lincoln, with 1 below, and Grand Island, with 4 below, reported the only subzero temperatures in Nebraska, but colder and snow were forecast.

The Milwaukee Railroad had 1500 cars loaded with coal to relieve shortages in isolated Wisconsin communities, and the North Western Railroad planned shipments as soon as possible.

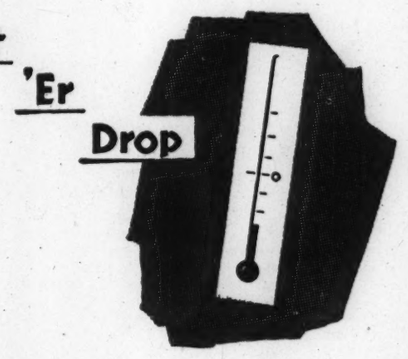
With some South Dakota towns still isolated by last week's snowfall, a new snow storm started in the western part of the State.

Western Michigan trunk railroad lines were still blocked by snow. Farmers moved milk to Muskegon in sleighs and merchants rationed butter and eggs.

Ocean Liner Rescues Dog

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—It took an ocean liner, the Ascania, to rescue a collie from an ice floe in New York Bay yesterday. The dog was sighted by the ship's watch on its way to the dock, taken aboard and turned over to the S. P. C. A.

Let 'Er Drop



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Quotes From Congress

Protecting Peace—Borah on Enforcing Treaties—Big-Game Hunter Tinkham—Opposition to War—Defense of CCC—Moral Turpitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Key Pittman (D) Nevada:

We know that there are only two ways of protecting our peace. One is through respect for and obedience to peace treaties, and the other is through a sufficient navy and air force. We prefer the former method of maintaining peace. I deeply regret that some of our greatest peace advocates and peace societies, who have given so much to obtaining the execution of these peace treaties, are incomprehensibly silent when they are openly and ruthlessly violated, and their instrumentalities challenged.

Senator William E. Borah (R) Idaho:

You may discuss situations, you may interchange views, but when you talk about enforcing peace treaties you must mean the use of force; and yet you are advocates of peace.

Representative J. Walter Lambeth (D), North Carolina:

It is common knowledge that he (Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts) has in his apartment many trophies, among which are the heads of lions and other wild beasts which he delights to hunt on the continents of Africa and Asia. I rather suspect that he has in his apartment the scalps of the League of Nations and the World Court, and you will all remember the spasms of oratory which he exhibited here on the closing night of the Seventy-third Congress when he attempted to defeat a simple resolution providing that our Government send representatives to the International Labor Office at Geneva.

But there is one scalp that the big-game hunter does not have, and that is the scalp of the British Lion, although it is common knowledge that he has already declared war on Great Britain.

Representative Harry Sauthoff (Prog), Wisconsin:

What fatal magic is there in this word "war" that men should lose their reason and, bereft of their senses, grope blindly over the precipice into oblivion?

Representative Harry Sauthoff (Prog.) of Wisconsin:

Congressman Lundeen, of Minnesota conducted an interesting referendum in his district on the question of our entrance into the World War. This poll showed a vote of 8000 opposed to war, while less than 800 were for it. At Monroe, Wis., a vote was held, and the count showed, for peace 954, for war 95. There was also a Massachusetts referendum conducted by postal card. Of 20,000 postal cards which were sent out at the time we declared war, 66 per cent of the answers were opposed to war.

Representative Jed Johnson (D) Oklahoma:

Considering the fine record made by these camps throughout the country, considering the thousands of families it has helped tide over during these cold winter months, and also what the CCC has done in building the morale of the 1,500,000 young men, I say it is our solemn duty at this time to use every effort possible to prevent the abandonment of these camps on April 1 and thus permit 700 more vacant camp sites to stand there idle, like signboards saying to the passers-by, "Look at the extravagance of the New Deal; look at Uncle Sam's bad investment."

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R), Illinois:

If you steal a little toy to give to your child, or a loaf of bread, it is a crime involving moral turpitude, for which you can be deported, and yet the gangsters in Philadelphia and Chicago and New York and Cleveland and elsewhere can carry concealed weapons and be convicted time and time again, and yet you cannot send them out of the country because that does not involve moral turpitude.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Woman Goes Trading in Southern China

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

She Is Tom San Ku to the Chinese

And a Prime Mover of the Hong Kong Trade Fair

By Phyllis Lovell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

WHEN the first trade fair of the Orient opens this year in Hong Kong, the prime mover of it will be a woman. There is nothing peculiar about this, of course. Women made their mark, just as men made their mark, in the organization of exhibitions, and the staging of pageants, and the running of fairs long ago. Nevertheless, when I heard the other day that the woman of the Hong Kong Trade Fair happened to be in London, I felt curious to see her. And, since I knew of no better means of getting an introduction, I caught her unceremoniously on the telephone and begged five minutes of her time.

Mrs Beatrice Thompson is one of those people who give five minutes graciously. I confess that I refrained from glancing at my watch as I was shot up in the lift to our meeting place in a club high above Oxford Street, and I definitely refrained from consulting it on my way down again lest I should suffer the pangs of conscience, but I rather think that an hour must have slipped by in the interval. Perhaps she did not realize it.

She sat in the corner of a big sofa, her chic little hat covering one ear, while the other displayed a big pearl, and laughed when I said that I had come for a "story."

"Because I know you must have one," I added hopefully.

Always a Story

She considered. "China is always a 'story,' as you call it," she said. "Especially Southern China, because you English people have so little idea what is going on there. You are so content to think of it as a great, lazy, impenetrable place, and its people silent and unknowable. It would be quite a 'story' if I were to tell you about China from another point of view—as I could," she added, "because China is a mighty, tumultuous, wakening country where great things are happening."

I knew she spoke with authority. She had been born in China, the daughter of an English civil engineer, and had spent her childhood there, traveling much and, without difficulty, picking up four of the dialects of the country so that she speaks them fluently. Later she had journeyed to England and had married, but, left a widow in her early twenties, she had returned to China because, as she says, she felt she "must." She felt it was her real home.

Plans had not been very clear in those days, but Tom San Ku—as she is called by her Chinese friends was never the type of person to fall on anything less secure than her feet, and at this time, she landed without much difficuty in the office of a Hong Kong newspaper where she was put in charge of the advertising department. The art of advertising was natural to her; she liked it. Moreover, the work brought her in contact with the managers of commercial enterprises of various kinds, and soon she found herself called upon to help these managers in more ways than that of ordinary advertising.

For British Goods

"China is short of such odd things," she said in explanation. "Clothing, motorcars, tires and suchlike, wool, and almost all the little things that western people regard as the daily necessities of existence. My friends wanted me to find agents for British goods. It seemed odd, I thought, that nobody had been asked to do this before."

"So you started to make links?" I suggested.

"Not exactly. I started to do some research work on my own account. I began to collect figures in regard to the demand for British goods, and then I began to place British goods in the stores of Central China, and I began to transact orders.

"The Chinese—especially those in remote parts of the country—are amusing to deal with." She paused and looked at me sideways in order to make sure that I was going to be properly understanding. "They are slow, and they like to be slow. A Chinese merchant of the old school will take days to arrange a single piece of business. During those days, he will study you with the greatest intensity. At intervals he will ask why you are visiting him, to which, if you are tactful, you will reply that nothing has prompted the visit since he could not possibly be interested in anything so unworthy as yourself. For hours on end you will talk and eat melon seeds. Then, at the proper moment, you will propound your plans. They may be outrageous, but that does not matter. He is a perfect gentleman. He has given you of his hospitality. He cannot refuse."

Adventure, Too

Patience and tact are not, however, the only requirements of the business woman in China. Sometimes she requires courage. More than once Tom San Ku, traveling alone in unfrequented districts, has run into adventure, and adventure of a quite alarming kind.

"I remember once," she said, and she looked up into a corner of the room as though trying to recapture the exact picture, "I remember once, coming out from several days' conversation with the mayor of a small town and being met by a group of men who offered to show me a short cut to my hotel. I did not like to refuse their friendliness, so I started away with them, but, suspecting before long that our short cut was being turned into a somewhat long one, I asked where they were taking me.

"They replied that, being disbanded soldiers and exceedingly short of cash, they thought it might be a good move to seize the illustrious Tom San Ku and hold her for ransom—$50,000 perhaps. The news was not cheering, especially as I did not discover it until we were well away from the town and I was unable to do anything to help myself."

"And so?" I prompted.

"So it happened that, on that night, I walked with my guards until the soles of my shoes came off, and the morning found me so tired and frightened that I could hardly keep from imploring for mercy. Then—it was about 5 o'clock, I suppose—I saw two men coming to meet us. From their uniform, I judged they were Chinese Air Force officers, and I called to them in English, hoping they might understand.

"They took no notice of me, but they stopped our cavalcade in order to discuss my worth with my captors and, hearing the suggestion that $50,000 might cover me, they laughed a good deal and said they could manage things much better than that, and that they would take me along, negotiate the bargaining and return later to divide the spoils.

Good Ending

"Accordingly, I was handed over and commenced another wretched march. No word was spoken for some time. Then one of the two turned to me with a charming smile. 'And how,' he said in perfect English, 'how the dickens did you get yourself into such a mess?'"

She paused and laughed. "They took me by plane to Foochow," she said, "and gave me over to the missionaries. It was a good ending to a bad story."

But such adventures need not happen. One should not go wandering alone in strange places. The Chinese are not dangerous people. Tom San Ku was very anxious that I should be sympathetic. One has to go to China to understand.

I began to feel that my five minutes must be running out, but one more thing I wanted to ask before I left her.

"About the Chinese women," I said. "I must hear something about them."

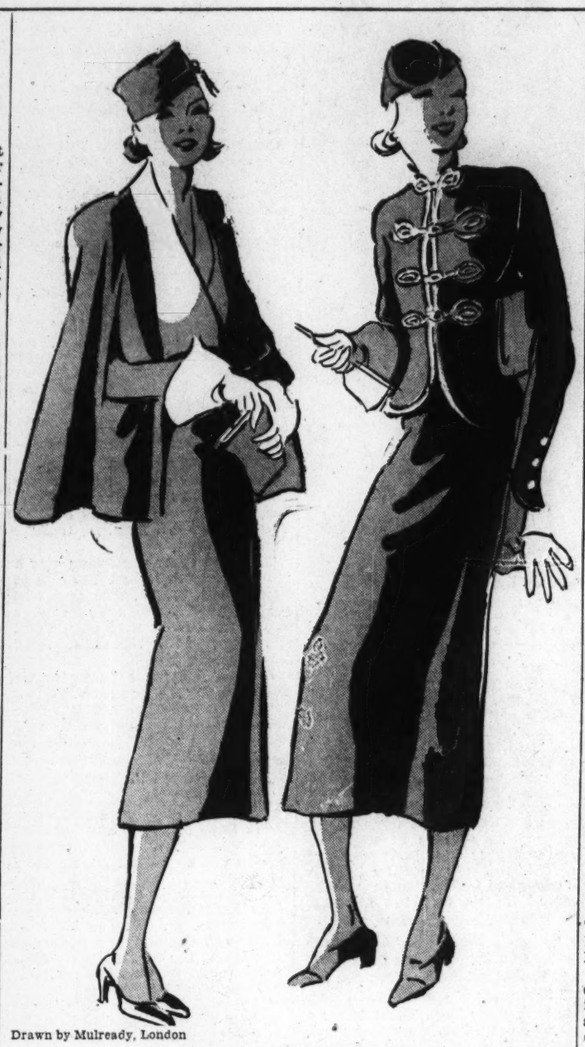
Progressive People

"The Chinese women?" Tom San Ku put her head on one side. "The Chinese women are at the root bottom of most things," she said. "They are revolutionaries—in the right way—progressive people who see the need for a greater understanding of the civilization of other countries and a wider adoption of it by their own. To Chinese women, the home is sacred. But this does not prevent them from entering business life and making a success of it—I am thinking at this moment of Mrs. Soo Tchok Ctze and her big linen business at Swatow in Southern China; she is a fine creature.

"In my office, which undertakes research and marketing, and propaganda generally, I have four young women. Women have qualified as lawyers, and doctors, and teachers, they drive cars, and work in shops, and do most other things that women do the world over."

"And the Trade Fair at Hong Kong will help them?"

"It will help all Southern China, from the Fukien Province to Kwansi and Yunan, and it will help Malaya, too, and Siam. And it will certainly help Great Britain. There is buying power in South China—more than people know. And there is movement, a restless turning of many things. China is waking up, and it is a great waking."



Drawn by Mulready, London

Two Suits for Girls in Their Teens

The girl on the left wears a suit with a cape effect which softens the angularity of a girlish figure, and is at the same time smart. The figure on the right wears a band-master suit which strikes a distinctive note.

In the Display Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

AT LEAST one woman has found the display business a pleasant and lucrative way of earning a living, one which is full of unlimited opportunities for expansion and progress.

This woman is Pauline Brown, president of the United Display Service, Inc. Eight years ago, when she was obliged to take over this little business, it consisted mainly of renting window displays to banks. One helper was all that was needed. In reaching out for an opportunity to enlarge her business, Mrs. Brown began gradually to design and make displays of various kinds in her own shop. In 1929 she incorporated under the name under which she now operates. The business has continued to grow and to expand in scope until today it provides regular employment for a number of people and occasional work for several others.

"Romancing a Product"

The display business is a branch of advertising in which the interest of the passer-by is aroused through a direct appeal to his eye. Its purpose is to present a manufacturer's product in a vivid, colorful, and eye-compelling way. Often mechanical contrivances, operated by electricity, are used to get the desired effects.

One type of the display business is window dressing, as it is done by professionals in the big cities where, often, especially at holiday seasons, elaborate effects are produced. Designing special fixtures to set up in stores to feature certain products is another branch of this business. The individual displays at conventions and exhibits are also types of this kind of publicity. The people in the trade often speak of it as "romancing a product" or of "telling a story in action."

In the early days of her business Mrs. Brown was often obliged to hunt up her own prospects and sell them the idea that they needed a display. Today alert manufacturers are more and more recognizing the value of this kind of publicity, consequently there is an increasing demand for it, and much of Mrs. Brown's work comes to her unsolicited and through recommendation.

Qualifications

But sometimes manufacturers call for competitive bids from the various companies engaged in the display business. Mrs. Brown, however, says that she never thinks of herself as in "competition with men" or that bidders are "competitors." The manufacturer is in need of the right idea for his display, and each bidder has an equal opportunity to discover what this idea is and to present it.

There are several qualifications which, according to Mrs. Brown, are essential for a woman who wants to go into this business. One of these is a sense of color harmony; another is an appreciation of various kinds of materials and their display values; a third is some knowledge of, or at least an enthusiasm for, mechanical contrivances; and a fourth is the ability to visualize the display in complete form before work is started on it.

Mrs. Brown is enthusiastic about other women entering this field. "Do I advise other women to go into the display business? Of course. Why not? It is a wonderfully interesting activity for women. I knew little about this business when I took it over. But I was willing to work hard and I grew with it. Qualities and abilities that I had never before realized were mine came forth to meet the demand."

Mrs. Brown designed and made several of the displays at the Century of Progress, and readers of The Christian Science Monitor may be interested to know that in 1934 she worked out the various units at the Monitor Pavilion by which the story of this paper was graphically told. She also made the units for the Christian Science Publications Booth in the Hall of Science.

CARILYN STEVENS

Time Savers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the biggest time savers in the home is a collection of little articles that enable one to do a task quickly and easily. Often more time is consumed in looking for a small article necessary to doing the task in hand than it should take to complete the task.

In order to save steps, eliminate confusion and loss of time, a shallow drawer was made with compartments to hold these various little time-saving articles. Since the space directly under the work table or drain board was wide enough to accommodate a 3½-inch drawer, it was placed in that convenient place. This drawer was made and installed by a cabinetmaker for considerably less than $1.50.

Especially convenient is a roll of one-inch gummed paper. This comes in 3000-foot length, neatly rolled in a box, and should be used from the center. This is useful in wrapping parcels that are not going to be mailed, emergency canning labels, etc. In another compartment are kept pencils, indelible blue, and a red one for making special notations. In this same compartment are kept several small pencil sharpeners. Next to these are several boxes of gummed labels, assorted sizes, including address labels. Another compartment holds a ball of strong twine and a sack needle (more convenient than a darning needle for sewing up the holiday turkey).

The compartment at the rear of the drawer is full width of the drawer, and wide enough to accommodate the hammer and two small tin boxes of assorted nails, also two boxes of tacks and two new files. Still another compartment contains a small pair of millinery pliers; these are useful for pulling out fruit jar rings, wires around bottle caps, etc. In this compartment is also kept an old pair of scissors for cutting flowers.

It is required that each member of the family return the article used to its proper place when through using it. It is much easier to put a thing in its place if its place is conveniently located. This arrangement is indeed a time saver, and has amply repaid in harmony the small expense incurred. This was not much, since all of the articles were purchased at a local five-and-ten.

M. R. G.

Winter Driving—Another Sort

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER driving—the rigorous kind—can prove no slight contribution to one's thought experience. Not that one would seek it, with its ice and sleet and skiddy corners, its unexpected snowstorms, inconvenient blizzards and heavy drifts. But then, one does not seek any of the more difficult thought-experiences, either; and having come through them successfully one somehow would not have gone without, at least if it meant giving up the progress won.

For example, I never fail to gain from having to drive homeward along a stretch of country road in a heavy fog. It makes me turn to certain truths that I am the better for thinking more about. Have you been there? A silver mystery enshrouds you. You cannot see the road lying ahead—yet you know that it stretches before you. You even recall that it is beautiful, colorful, and that it leads where you wish to go. But for the time being you have lost it, for you simply cannot see. If you drew up under a dripping tree in the silence you would get nowhere. But, wonderful and helpful fact, if you keep on going, slowly and confidently, just enough road is revealed in front of you to enable you to progress continuously. And so you go on, finally emerging into the town. There, in the co-operative glow of street lights and shop windows, business is as usual, and with the added friendliness that comes at such times. You are as one who in life has been traveling alone through some solemn experience, a time when you could not plan or see ahead but had to learn to trust that the road was still there, that others had taken it before, and that the bit of it progressively revealed would guide you until you could come again into the community of shared experience and co-operation that is the well-lit town. Yes, I find that driving home in a fog never leaves me where it found me—in more ways than one.

* * *

So with winter driving. There is first the concerted advice of those who know, that one have one's car "conditioned" for the more rugged going. What it amounts to is largely a change of lubricant and the achieving of a steadier temperature in the radiator. Lubricants that will not grow stiff under no matter what rigorous tests of our mental equanimity are not a bad idea for the months when we all go at our work, in office, store and home a little more intensely. Anti-freeze of an effectual sort is, it seems to me, a good form of "conditioning" any human relationships.

Then there are the special skills of winter driving. I find that with the checking of my driving habits beginning at the first sign of frosty streets, a wholesome checking of my thinking and doing habits does not come amiss. A slower and steadier tempo, when the going is rugged, is usually quicker in the end, and much easier on one's associates in home or office, to say nothing of being more certain to get one there intact. Clamping on the brakes is not even good business on skiddy pavements; nor does it bring about the results one seeks. Slowing down gradually by a light pressure of the brake at intervals—surely not so far off as a daily mental habit of thinking in this pell mell world.

* * *

And if one must be more than ever alert to the condition of the road—even prepared with chains that will ensure slower but steadier progress; here, too, I find food for thought, much as I sometimes am tempted to postpone relying on these helps. Many a time in life I have counted the road too steep to take with my ordinary daily equipment. With wheels futilely spinning, and a deep ditch on either side, it has proved wiser to get out and strengthen my understanding, so to speak, in order to be certain of a steady climb to higher thinking.

A friend of mine when he makes a mistake sometimes laughingly says, "Well, it's good for me. It keeps me humble." There is no room for pride, self-vaunting, rivalry, or vainglory in rigorous winter driving. Nor is there room for fear. All these must be mastered by a willingness to adjust to every kind of situation, a greater consideration for the other fellow, a confidence that good, alert thinking is protection; and instead of fear that would make us do wrong things, both to our accelerator and to our wheel, a decent caution to be and to enable others to be safe road fellows. Furthermore, where deep snows have made a stretch of one-way traffic, I have seen a fine spirit of co-operation and unselfishness show up, and am reminded of sections of one-way traffic in life where emergency conditions have been met by only the best in man.

Much as I enjoy the exhilarating beauty of northern winters I would not choose heavy going for a winter sport. But for those of us to whom driving is far more convenient even under winter or fog conditions than other forms of going, there can be compensations. And as I said before, we cannot be wholly sorry to be forced to meet such circumstances by penetrating beyond them into thoughts that help toward a more permanent, more real, means of "transportation."

Millicent Taylor

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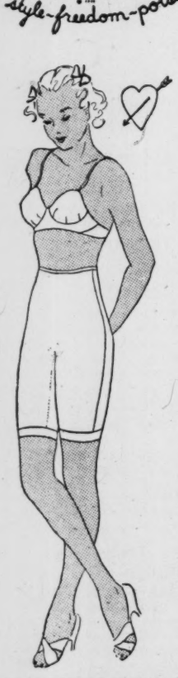

THIS SMOOTH FITTING bloomer is most popular with the younger set because it's "style right" and comfortable. Style 0400.

Ask your dealer or write

WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Early Spring Styles For Children

Juvenile styles follow in a degree the trends of adult fashions. In the five sketches shown here, we find cottons designed with puffed sleeves, roomy plaits, flared skirts, breadth of shoulder, Peter Pan collars, long rows of buttons, guimpes, details that are found today in the grown-up's best liked and most easily worn, simple everyday dresses

Starting at the left, we find a simple cotton print of fine design, made with puffed sleeves and Peter Pan collar edged with a narrow val lace. The dress is tied round the waist and into a bow at the back with a narrow sash of its own material. Next we have a tiny jacketed affair, a two-piece dress of a plaid print and a diagonal weave. The little loopy puffed sleeve adds interest, a kind of surprise that a little girl will like. The plaits in the skirt flare with the flare of the skirt. Her little companion wears something more partylike. This dress is made of a solid color piqué, with a fine white linen collar. The long row of buttons emphasizes the long princess lines of the dress. The little guimpe dress follows very much the same lines of this one. It is designed to be made of a light-colored linen printed with a small design. It is edged at the neck with a fine narrow lace and worn with a sheer dimity, high-necked, puffed-sleeved guimpe, boasting a row of self-covered buttons down the front. Our fifth design is another two-piece dress of printed and plain linen—a plaited skirt and blouse, with cuffs and collar of white organdy.

Mary W. Haring.

Big Profits in Candy Making!

$200 First 3 Months, reports Miss Whitehead. Mrs. Philley made $8 in 3 days! Alice Bradley, famous teacher, shows you at home with her new "Work Sheet" lessons. All special equipment needed furnished. Tested and proved Sales Plans and Advertising included. Write for names of 500 successful pupils, descriptive booklet and "Work Sheet" lesson on FUDGE—IT'S FREE. Am. School of Home Economics, 837 E. 58th St., Chicago.

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Shared by a Homemaker

Scarfs From Scraps

The fruits of a recent rummage in the scrap-bag were a number of bright triangular scarfs which cost nothing but an afternoon's work. A brown dotted crepe, a coral cotton éponge, a black and white tie silk and a blue striped woolen, all left-over pieces of bygone frocks, were found suitable. The straight edges, about 18 inches long, were quickly fringed, the bias edge narrowly hemmed, and presto! a supply of gay triangles to knot around the necks of sweaters and sport shirts.

To Prevent Cake From Drying

I bake a one-layer cake in a glass casserole instead of the usual cake pan, frosting the top only. I then serve it from the casserole, and put the remainder away with the cover on. It will keep fresh for days.

Keeping Recipes Clean

Two spring clothespins were painted to match the kitchen woodwork and attached to the wall at eye level above the work table. Each morning the day's menus are snapped into one and the recipes from the card index into the other. In this way the cook may readily refer to them without handling, and the cards are afterward returned unsoiled to the file.

(Mrs.) N. W. M., Connecticut

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Competition is keen—you need every advantage you can get—Here is the shampoo—marvelous, scientifically made from olive and other fine oils—cleanses quickly, corrects the dry, brittle condition of the hair induced by modern outdoor life. Rinses out easily and actually pre-conditions the hair for the "permanent", and most amazing, it can be used after the "permanent" and the wave will still be "permanent". But best of all, it stops that "breaking off at the ends"—it gives the hair added beauty, softness and *tensile strength.*

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations

There is as much difference between oil shampoos as between beauty operators, lawyers or teachers. Some are good, some are bad—some you would be better off without—so it is with oil shampoos. That is why you should send the attached coupon today—your ambition to conduct a high-class shop should prompt you to try the best.

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The Fields of Foy

ON AN Irish farm, a field without a name is an unheard-of thing. Some of the names have been given in a chancy way, inspired only by the crop that flourished there at the time; yet the name lives on to bewilder the stranger who, having been directed to the Orchard Meadow, finds himself in a field of turnips and is told that his search is at an end. For those sloping acres, where one crop has followed another in strict rotation for many years, will always be known as the Orchard Meadow; because, when the fields of Foy were named, long ago, a few twisted apple trees stood there, in a sea of sun-ripened grass. The rough little patch of gorse and of straggling briars will always be known as the Hairy Acre, because a distracted owner once looked at it in despair, and called it that.

Other names endure because the things that inspired them will always be there. The Five Acres will not shrink to four, nor swell to six. The Well Field will always have its deep cleft, where the coldest, clearest water in the countryside bubbles up from depths unknown into the shadowy hollow with its overhanging bank. And, here and there through the country, there are fields that got their Gaelic names so long ago that people speak them now and do not know their meaning; until, in a sudden rush of understanding, the reason for that name is seen, and they know that the field could not have been called anything else by those quiet men who noticed so much about the place where they lived. In this respect, the fields of Foy have been fortunate indeed; lying as they do in one of the districts where Gaelic place-names abound, to mention them is to speak of lovely sights and sounds.

* * *

SEEN FROM A distance, the fields are spread on the gentle rise like an old-fashioned patchwork quilt. Some brown patches where the winter ploughing has been done, and the freshly turned earth is dark and moist. Vivid green patches of pasturage, and one or two faded pieces that are old meadowlands; a bluish patch with lighter flecks where a little grove of fir trees gives shelter to some silver birches among the sturdier trunks and the thick canopy of foliage. The small rough field where furze bushes grow and will make, a little later, a patch of golden tinsel. For the patchwork of the farm at Foy changes with the seasons, as if some unseen worker said: "I'll have a green patch here instead of the brown, and a golden yellow in the place of that bit of gray." And sometimes, but not often, in an Irish winter the whole colored quilt is covered over by a smooth white sheet of snow. Only the dark stitchery of the hedgerows marks the place where the two patches lie side by side, each with its own name and its own personal history, just as every bit in a treasured quilt of patchwork is of velvet or of cotton or of silk, and has its own story to tell.

* * *

EVEN WHEN THOSE Gaelic names were given to the fields at Foy, there must have been a wood there where people gathered firing after a February storm. The little hill behind the grove of fir trees is Creevagh—the Branchy Place—the place where twigs lay scattered on the mossy ground and were gathered into bundles by the women of the cottages near by, just as the fallen fir cones are gathered now, and the broken bits of wood.

The big pasture just below the grove is Gortnacunneen; and, because there are no native Irish speakers among the Foy workmen, no one knew why. They only knew that rabbits abounded there in such numbers that it had to be kept in grass, for no corn crop could have struggled against so many raiders. "No matter what time you go there," the men say, "you'll see collisions of rabbits in Gortnacunneen; but, if you go there when it's duskish on a summer evening, an' walk as aisy as foot can fall, you'll see them swarmin' like bees." Until a visitor, bringing with him a book in which many place names were explained, put the two Gaelic words together, Gort, a field; Cunneen, a rabbit; and there it was—the field of the rabbits, with its name unchanged by time.

* * *

THERE MUST BE some good reason then, someone said, why another of the pastures was called Clonascragh instead of the nine acres; that sloping pasture where, in spring, the plover make their unprotected nests and fly above them, calling uneasily when anyone walks that way. Again the words were found and put together and again the meaning was clear; the meadow of the crying. So the plover had wheeled there then.

The name Gortmillish puzzled them for a while. Why should it be called the Sweet Field, they wondered? Then the woman of the house remembered the mass of honeysuckle that twines in those hedgerows, and she spoke of its perfume when the summer sun is warm. What else could they have called it, she said, but the Sweet Field?

At Foy, on a February day, they still speak of Gortmillish; but, even as the names are spoken, they hear the nesting plover call, and catch the scent of honeysuckle on the wintry wind.

D. M. LARGE

On the Ancient Island of Anglesey

AFTER leaving Trearddwr I crossed over from Holy Island—Holyhead and Trearddwr are on an island by themselves—and plunged into the heart of Anglesey to see the island water of Llyn Llywenan, a reed-covered shallow lake with a sandy bottom, the nesting place of black-headed gulls.

The surface of the water and the air above were both thronged with birds. There were wild ducks flying over, wild swans sedately floating, and a thousand gulls screaming among the yellow rushes.

Anglesey has about twenty of these inland lakes among the fields, but this particular one is the home of the yellow bird (the name of which I don't know) that lives under the water and is to be found nowhere else in Britain—or is it in the world? . . .

As I crossed the island toward Cemmaes Bay, I again caught sight of the Welsh Mountains, and now the clouds had lifted high enough for me to see, not a vague cardboard ridge of gray, but streaks of snow running down the sides like crystallized salt tears. Their mighty tops were still enshrouded, but sudden shafts of sunlight penetrated the clouds, and lit up here and there a whole mountainside. Then a yellow light from behind would throw up the black silhouette of a special peak, and at last I was able to pick out Snowdon and realize for the first time in my life that its actual summit seen from twenty miles is like a toy Matterhorn, an exquisitely symmetrical white pinnacle.

This gave me an aspect of Anglesey to which I had not before been fully alive. The island itself is open country, a soft Arcadia without trees and without hills. This in itself makes it not only an admirable foil to the mountains, but the best possible place from which to appreciate the grandeur of their contours.

All the time the hills beckon us to leave these comfortable winding lanes in which sheep and cattle stray to their hearts' content; to abandon the tight little island of white farms, prosperous gray villages, and small fields dotted with black cattle, ancient gray stones and flaming gorse, and explore their primeval vastnesses.

But Anglesey has its compelling power too. There is, for instance, its north coast, the cliff scenery of which is as rugged and grand as that of north Cornwall. . . .

As I walked along the cliff to Bull Bay by way of Hell's Mouth, I got an increasing sense of wild exhilaration from watching the breakers below rush with a roar up twenty tiny ravines between great vertical slabs of rock, of the strangest hue—lime-juice-colored green.

I lay on the heather under the gorse in the sun, and listened to the booming thud of the waves crashing against the walls of the caves underneath, and mingling with that music was the unceasing song of larks overhead. Out at sea a tiny coaster pitched and tossed and chugged its way along towards Liverpool.

The track ran just above and round about a dozen precipitous, inaccessible coves, and always the rocks seemed to be changing color, garlanded with glistening olive sea-weed at their base, and then rising dry, with veins of opal and azure, of gold and scarlet, but mainly of these quite eerie streaks of lime-juice-colored green. Even the distant island of Middle Mouse, looking just like a dun-colored mouse in the sea, had a yellow tide-line. . . .

The way along the Menai Straits is the only really wooded part of Anglesey. Here are the big country houses. Bangor, half hidden in the afternoon blue haze, clinging to the foot of the white mountains just across the narrow strip of water, looked like a city of fairyland.

I went across the two great bridges that span the Straits, past the island churchyard that has the longest place-name in the world, past the wall of the Marquis of Anglesey's park—almost long enough to write the name of that place on it—and so came to Bryn-Siencyn where I caught my first glimpse of the high, octagonal, gray towers of Carnarvon Castle across the water, and got my best view of the day of the black ravine of Llanberis Pass.—S. P. B. MAIS, in "The Unknown Island." (New York: Putnam.)

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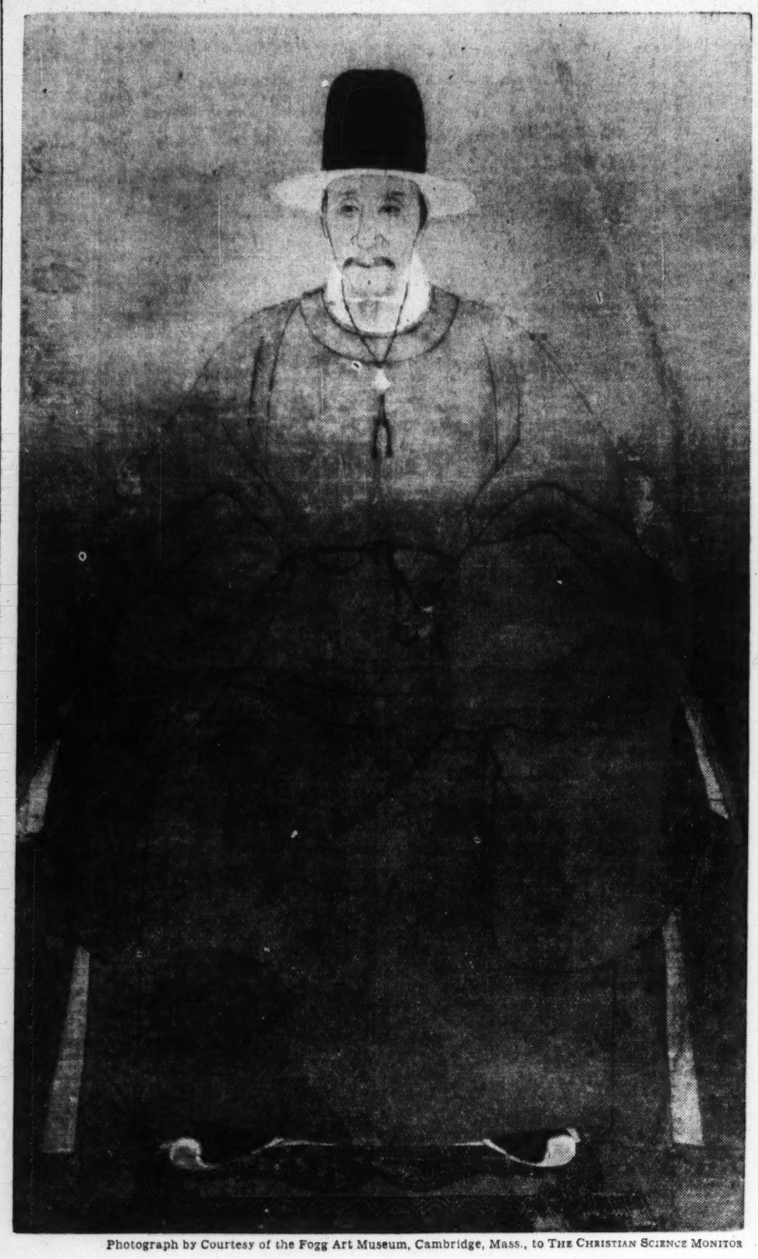
Winter's School

THE guttersnipes of starlings defiantly gabble.
With cane of sleet and imposition of frost
Schoolmaster Winter has done his best with the rabble;
His bleak blue eye glares on, authority lost.

Idling, they know how Spring will end their schooling;
And, littered like benches with draughts and dominoes
That dizzily whirl and clack to their noisy fooling,
The roofs have bits of black in the melting snows.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON



Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A KOREAN GENTLEMAN: *A Chinese Painting of the Eighteenth Century*

TO THE eye of the Westerner accustomed to portraits made in the European manner, this Chinese painting seems exceedingly simplified, and even "unfinished." There is a great difference in point of view as to what constitutes the portrait of a man. Some painters are attentive to achieving as complete a surface likeness as possible, and they use color, light and shadow in abundance, in the expectation that they can realize the best possible resemblance. Their paintings are comparable to photography. Other portraitists like, say Piero della Francesca, the Italian master, succeed in using few details and in reducing the depiction to some well-placed outlines. Botticelli, too, was devoted to the lineal method. Such an approach is closer to that of the Oriental portraitist.

In this portrait we may discern many features. In the finely delineated face we perceive a racial type in which the shapes of eyes, nose, moustache all individualize the man. The fashion of costume is obvious in hat, robe and shoes. Not much attention is paid to representing the model in spatial relations. The image seems flat, but that fact does not seem to bother us, or to diminish the sense of naturalism. With what clarity the lines have been laid; the shape of the hat, the pendant, the mountainous sleeves! There are few lines but they are placed with great care.

Examining this portrait we feel more and more its human implications, and we feel less the need of the heavy freight of paint and detail which so many painters of Europe and America have felt obliged to apply, in order to complete a personal portrait conscientiously. We find agreeable the absence of shadows; we enjoy the clear, definite statement which suffices despite its brevity.

He Met President Lincoln

MUCH has been said about Mr. Lincoln's character for kindness, his disposition to be merciful, his gentleness toward those in trouble, his leniency to those in distress, his clemency, and desire, when possible, to pardon those who were about to be punished unjustly. All this is no doubt true. The testimony of those who knew him best confirms all that can be said in his praise as to the noble nature of the man.

Before approaching the President I felt a natural diffidence, not to say awe, of the man who was Chief Executive of the nation, commander-in-chief of the army and navy. To a boy of fifteen this feeling was only natural. The closer I approached the great man, however, the less I feared him, the higher my courage rose; and before the interview was over I was as much at my ease with the President as if talking to my own father. The reasons for this are to be found in just the qualities of heart with which he is accredited, and rightly so, by all the world.

No sooner had he laid his hand upon my shoulder and said, "My son," than I felt drawn to him, and dreaded less and less the interview he had granted me; and each successive question he asked me put me more at ease, until when I was with him in his private office, all my embarrassment vanished, and I saw before me the countenance of a man I could trust, one which invited confidence. And thus it was that I saw this man at the head of a great nation engaged in a great war. All of his hours were spent in labor. His time was priceless. Such was Abraham Lincoln as I saw him in 1865.—JOHN M. BULLOCK, in "The Story of the Parole of a Confederate Officer." (*Century Magazine*, April, 1898.)

"Vælg"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

HVOR stilles vi Mennesker dog bestandig over for det at skulle tage en Beslutning eller træffe vort Valg mellem to eller flere Fremgangsmaader! Undertiden, naar de materielle Hindringer viser sig, kan det maaske synes at være forbundet med store Vanskeligheder at holde sig til det, man føler er den eneste rette Vej at gaa. Maaske vil det i en vanskelig Situation forekomme en Forretningsmand lettere at indtage en forbeholden Stilling end at holde fast ved sine høje Idealer med Hensyn til Redelighed og Samarbejde. Og naar vi stilles over for Problemer som Fattigdom, Sygdom, Tab, Uretfærdighed eller Sorg, hvor let synes det os da ikke at lytte til den materielle Sansnings Stemme, der paastaar, at disse Forestillinger er Realiteter, og saa bøje sig under dem som under det uafvendelige!

Naar vi staar over for at skulle vælge mellem godt og ondt, hvilken Hjælp kan vi da ikke finde i de Eksempler paa menneskelige Problemer og deres Løsning, som vi har i Israels Børns Oplevelser, da de drog ud af Ægypten hen til Kanaan, det forjættede Land! Naar Vanskelighederne kom, og de var mange, var det altid et omtvisteligt Spørgsmaal blandt Israelitterne, om de skulde følge Mose og senere Josuas inspirerede Raad og Paamindelser og vende sig helt og fuldt til Gud som deres eneste Hjælper og Forløser, eller om de skulde ty til materielle Metoder og dyrke Ladhedens falske Guder, gøre Oprør mod Lov og Orden og nære Skinsyge og Harme, fordi deres Vandring ikke tillod dem at henfalde til Magelighed og materielle Glæder. Naar de valgte guddommelig Bistand, kunde de altid være sikre paa at opnaa Frihed og Fremgang. Men naar de undertiden blev trætte af bestandig at vende deres Tanker mod Gud i Lydighed og Kærlighed, for at det gode maatte vare ved, faldt de tilbage og gjorde Oprør, og det sikre Resultat var, at de atter maatte imødegaa Sygdom og Mangel med fornyet Lydighed og ved at følge deres Lederes Eksempel paa Trofasthed mod Gud.

Efter mange Aars Erfaringer af denne Art, da de nærmede sig Afslutningen af deres Vandring, oprandt den Dag, da Josua bød dem paany at træffe Valget mellem at tjene det gode eller tjene det onde, og sagde: "Vælg i Dag, hvem I vil tjene". Fort under Josuas inspirerede Ledelse svarede Folket (Josuabogen 24:15, 16)): "Det være langt fra os at forlade Herren for at dyrke andre Guder".

Som det var med Israelitterne i fordums Dage, saaledes er det med os i Dag. Til Stadighed i vor daglige Færd lyder Befalingen: "Vælg i Dag, hvem I vil tjene". Og Kristen Videnskab ikke alene muliggør det at tjene det gode, men gør det uundgaaeligt. Thi ved at studere dens Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy, erfarer vi, at alt det gode hører til hos Gud, for hvem det onde under enhver Form er ukendt, og vi belæres om, at Mennesket er skabt i Guds Lignelse, aandeligt, ikke materielt, og til alle Tider formaar at give Udtryk for sin Fader-Moders, Guds Fuldkommenhed og Godhed. Hvilken herlig Udfoldelse af Fridhed vil da ikke følge, naar vi vælger det gode som Virkeligheden i vort Liv! Naar vi vælger Lydighed mod Gud og i vor Bevidsthed kun tager imod Menneskets, Guds elskede Barns absolutte Harmoni og Frihed som sande, da vil den materielle Sansnings Illusioner, hvor virkelige de end før har forekommet os, forsvinde ligesaa naturligt, som Taage forsvinder for Solens Straaler. Paa denne Maade kommer vi ud af den mørke og dogmatiske Uvidenhed om Gud og Mennesket og ind til den aandelige Forstaaelse af Menneskets uadskillelige Enhed med guddommelig Kærlighed.

Saaledes ser vi, at vi i Løsningen af vore Problemer lærer ganske naturligt i vort Valg at stille os paa det evig-nærværende godes Side. Naar vi opfyldt af Glæde erkender Guds Almagt, vil Forestillingerne om Sygdom, Sorg og Mangel smelte bort, fordi de intet Fodfæste har i vor Tænkning. Paa Side 480 og 481 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Dersom Synd, Sygdom og Død blev forstaaet som Intethed, vilde de forsvinde. Som Taage opløses af Solen, saaledes vilde det onde forsvinde for det godes Virkelighed. Det ene maa skjule det andet. Hvor vigtigt er det da ikke at vælge det gode som Virkelighed!"

Den aandelige Forstaaelse af, at Kødets Sygdomme er uvirkelige, fordi de ikke udgaar fra Gud, Skaberen af alt, hvad der virkeligt er til, giver os Tillid til at staa urokkelig fast paa det godes Side. Selv om vi ligesom Israelitterne fordum skal møde Storme og stilles over for vanskelige Opgaver, om end Forestillinger om Sygdom, Tab og Krig synes at opstaa, dersom vi staar fast i Erkendelsen af Guds, det godes Almagt og Allestedsnærværelse, vil vi opleve, at ved Trofasthed og Lydighed løses ethvert Problem.

Kristus Jesus, Vej-Viseren demonstrerede i fuldt Maal sin Forstaaelse af det godes Virkelighed, idet han altid erkendte Guds og Menneskets Fuldkommenhed fremfor de materielle Sansers Vidnesbyrd. Menneskets Enhed med Gud stod ham i den Grad klart, at han til alle Tider formaaede at stille de Storme, som giver sig Udslag i Sygdom, Frygt, Synd, Fattigdom eller Død, og ombytte deres falske Anklager med den rolige og stille Virkelighed i harmonisk Væren, der til evig Tid giver Udtryk for Sundhed, Glæde, Renhed, Overflod og en dybere Erkendelse af Liv.

Paa Side 19 i *Miscellaneous Writings* spørger Mrs. Eddy: "Hvilket skal vi da vælge,—det syndige, materielle og forgængelige, eller det aandelige, glædebringende og evige?" Og i næste Afsnit skriver hun: "Den aandelige Erkendelse af Liv og dets store Stræben er i sig selv en Lyksalighed, sundhedbringende og glædeinspirerende. Denne Erkendelse af Liv kaster Lys over vor Vej med guddommelig Kærligheds Straaleglans; helbreder Mennesket uvilkaarligt, moralsk og fysisk,—fylder os med Aanden i Jesu egne Ord: 'Kommer hid til mig alle, som lide Møje og ere besværede, og jeg vil give eder Hvile' ".

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

California Foothills

THE foothills freshly shod in velvet green
Now stand apart from arid mountain peaks,
And stepping seaward give the distant scene
A new perspective through the rain-washed weeks.

DONALD PAGE

"Choose you"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW constantly in our human experience we are called upon to make a decision or choice between two or more lines of action! Sometimes, standing by what we feel is the only right course to take, and facing material obstacles, may seem most difficult. To a business man it might seem easier to take a noncommittal attitude in a difficult situation than to stand by his high ideals of honesty and co-operation. And when faced with problems of lack, sickness, failure, injustice, or sorrow, how easy it seems to listen to the voice of material sense, which claims that these beliefs are realities, and to submit to them as inevitable!

In choosing between the acceptance of good or of evil, what helpful illustrations of human problems and how to solve them we find in the experiences of the children of Israel as they journeyed out of Egypt towards the promised land of Canaan! When problems arose, and they were many, it was always a debatable question among the Israelites whether they should follow the inspired advice and counsel of Moses, and later on, of Joshua, turning unreservedly to God as their only helper and deliverer, or resort to material methods, worshiping false gods of indolence, rebelling against law and order, and fostering jealousy and resentment because their way was not one of idleness and material pleasure. When they chose divine aid, there inevitably followed freedom and prosperity. But, sometimes becoming tired of constantly turning their thoughts to God in obedience and love for a continuance of good, they fell back into rebellion, with the invariable result that sickness and want had once more to be met through renewed obedience and the consecrated example of their leaders.

With many years of such experiences behind them, they came to the day when, their wanderings almost over, Joshua commanded them to make renewed choice between serving good or serving evil, saying, "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." Guided by Joshua's inspired leadership, the people answered (Joshua 24:15, 16), "God forbid that we should forsake the Lord, to serve other gods."

As with the Israelites of old, so it is with us. Continually in our everyday affairs comes the command, "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." And Christian Science makes service to good not only possible but inevitable. For, through the study of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we learn that all good is of God, to whom evil in any form is unknown, and that man is made in the likeness of God, spiritual not material, at all times capable of expressing the perfection and goodness of his Father-Mother, God. What a glorious unfoldment of freedom results, then, from the choosing of good as the reality in our lives! As we make our choice of obedience to God, and admit as true in our consciousness only the absolute harmony and freedom of man, the beloved child of God, the illusions of material sense, however real they have seemed to be, disappear as naturally as mist before the sunshine. Thus we come out of the darkness and dogma of ignorance regarding God and man, unto the spiritual understanding of man's inseparable oneness with divine Love.

Thus we find that in the solving of our problems we are learning to make natural choice on the side of ever-present good. Before the joyful acknowledgment of God's all-power, the beliefs of sickness, unhappiness, and lack, having no foothold in our thinking, melt away. On pages 480 and 481 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "If sin, sickness, and death were understood as nothingness, they would disappear. As vapor melts before the sun, so evil would vanish before the reality of good. One must hide the other. How important, then, to choose good as the reality!"

The spiritual understanding that the ills of the flesh are unreal because they do not proceed from God, the creator of all that really exists, gives us confidence to stand unfalteringly on the side of good. Even though, like the Israelites of old, we encounter storms and face difficult tasks, and even though beliefs of sickness, failure, or war seem to arise, taking our stand in the realization of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, good, we find, through faithfulness and obedience, that every problem is solved.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, fully demonstrated his understanding of the reality of good, always accepting the perfection of God and man rather than the evidence before the material senses. He so realized man's unity with God that at all times he was able to still the tempests of sickness, fear, sin, lack or death, replacing their false accusations with the calm reality of harmonious being, forever expressing health, joy, purity, abundance and a greater sense of life.

On page 19 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy asks, "Which, then, shall be our choice,—the sinful, material, and perishable, or the spiritual, joy-giving, and eternal?" And in the next paragraph she writes: "The spiritual sense of Life and its grand pursuits is of itself a bliss, health-giving and joy-inspiring. This sense of Life illumes our pathway with the radiance of divine Love; heals man spontaneously, morally and physically,—exhaling the aroma of Jesus' own words, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' "

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Promise

AMID snowflakes,
Eranthis wakes!
As from a tower with loophole high,
It watches winter snows pass by;
Then spreads a wrinkled mat of green,
On which its crown of gold can gleam!

Coy; dauntlessly
Beneath a tree,
A snowdrop lifts its silver bell
And jade-like spears of leaves to tell
The old-new promise it could bring—
Eternal promise of the spring!

ELSIE A. KOEFOED

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Louisiana Owes Its Escape From Subjugation to Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 12—To be fully valued, the triumph for freedom of the press proclaimed by the Supreme Court this week in annulling the late Senator Huey P. Long's newspaper tax needs to be viewed against the background of the recent Louisiana dictatorship.

In a state cowed by a forceful and vindictive regime, the daily press stood out as the principal critic of government. Without its protesting newspapers, Louisiana would have been nopelessly subdued.

The indispensable contribution of the press to democracy which the Supreme Court brought out has been illustrated in this state the past year.

The dominating proclivity of Senator Long led him to muster extraordinary resources for his next state election, that held three weeks ago.

Papers Saved the Day

If he had been able to discourage the hostility of the daily press, it is doubtful whether his faction would have found any substantial opposition at the polls.

To perpetuate his dictatorial administration, Senator Long had multiplied the powers of the State beyond limit known elsewhere in America, had worked up an exceptional state political machine, and had taken over control of the voting through an undemocratic election law. Besides all its prestige, his side had also the cash.

If all the newspapers of Louisiana had been dovetailed into the Long organization by the processes of compulsion, few public men would have risked their careers by challenging the Long ticket as candidates, and the election in every probability would have been raked in by the state regime virtually by default.

Backed Courageous Critics

As it proved, the press gave opportunity to men to dare to ask a change of rule. The tremendous defeat these venturesome critics met at the election last month, when they went up against all the odds left by Senator Long, only signalizes how impossible would have been any race if the opposition had had no access to the public through the press.

Senator Long's newspaper law just killed by the court was plainly directed at his journalistic enemies. Had this measure failed him, other bills had been offered by his staff, which he deferred. One such required that when a newspaper published an attack, the person under fire was entitled to the identical space in a succeeding issue to make reply.

Out of his newspaper opposition, the Senator skillfully drew a political asset, just as did "Big Bill" Thompson, three-time Mayor of Chicago, when assailed by the press of his city. Each won sympathizers by claiming that the papers dealt unfairly with him.

Fought for Public Opinion

Thus democracy displays eccentricity, when the press which the Supreme Court this week termed "one of the great interpreters between the government and the people," is turned by politicians against itself.

"Informed public opinion," the court also commented, "is the most potent of all restraints upon misgovernment." After Senator Long was denied the daily press, though not all the country press, a minor influence which divided for and against him, a curious battle for the control of public opinion followed in Louisiana.

Ingenious and energetic, the young master of politics devised a system to get to the people in defiance of the press. He set up an organization for distributing his circulars through key men in every promising locality.

Published His Own News

Of a morning he could write a characteristic circular, have it printed and expressed to his elect army of agents, and by the next morning his printed views would be placed on far more doorsteps through the State than all which the daily papers reached.

The remarkable facility for the radio which the Senator exercised gave him another invaluable link with his public. Finally he published his own political magazine, with a circulation of perhaps 60,000 in Louisiana and a distribution beyond designed to be national to promote his "Share the Wealth" movement.

Thus the director of state affairs had his own self-made agencies of publicity, which furnish a noteworthy commentary on the power of the press.

He Escaped Lightly

Louisiana newspapers have been variously chided for hitting at Senator Long too much and too little. As a rule they did not hammer him with the campaigning vehemence in which some northern papers have become expert. But any unrelenting criticism made itself objectionable to the authority momentarily in charge of the State's destiny.

The Supreme Court's decision runs far ahead of the lower court in declaring the issue of freedom of the press. That angle did not figure conspicuously in the earlier decision. The Long State Administration insisted on taking the case up higher in the hope of winning, and received a far more significant legal repudiation from the Supreme Court than had previously been voiced.

Tucked In for an Alaskan Winter

Wide World

Log Cabin Home of Matanuska Pioneer

This Comfortable Home Is Made of Machine-Sawed Spruce Logs, Fitted Close, and Is Reported Typical of Those Occupied by the Matanuska Pioneer Colony Under Patronage of the Federal Government. The Cabins Were Built by SERA Transient Labor. The Home Here Pictured Has Five Rooms and Is Occupied by Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Powell

Cotton House Laughs at Storms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHPORT, L. I., N. Y., Feb. 12—A dwelling house made of cotton, which has stood the test of unusually heavy storms recently, is attracting visitors here who are making a tour of investigation before doing their spring building. Designed as a low-cost experiment for rural and industrial homes, the house carries out a proposal, made in 1932 by the Cotton Textile Institute, that cotton canvas was a suitable material for house construction.

Visitors who approach it are apt to regard it at first as a "house of silver." This is because of the surface coat of aluminum paint on the outside walls, which actually consist of duck canvas applied horizontally over conventional wood-type sheathing.

A. Lawrence Kocher and Albert Frey, who designed it, have conducted an experimentation in low-cost housing developments in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The Northport house, built in 1934, was conceived both as a week-end retreat and as a practical proof of a new idea.

Estimates place the cost of a five-room house of this type at about $2500. It requires 800 yards of canvas, six cubic feet of foundation, and "two days' time of two men" to apply the preparatory paint and canvas. Insulation is provided for in the walls, ceiling and floor air space by the use of double-faced aluminum foil building paper. The canvas is fastened with broad-headed spiral zinc nails, the edges of the canvas overlapping an inch to prevent water seepage.

The house was displayed in miniature at the National Highway and Building Congress in Detroit recently and has won favorable comment from the Architectural Forum and the Architectural Record.

Quintet Pleads Guilty To 'Race Tip' Services

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Feb. 11 (AP)—Five persons indicted recently in connection with the State's drive against racing tipster services, pleaded guilty to charges of using false advertising in Supreme Court here. All were connected with the "daily racing tab" of a New York racing publication.

Theodore Epstein, whom Justice O. Byron Brewster said was "most guilty" of the five, was fined $2500 and ordered to serve a day in Saratoga County Jail for each dollar unpaid, total sentence not to exceed one year. The four others were given suspended sentences of one year each in the Saratoga County Jail.

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Demand for Opera by Radio Shown as Only Partially Met

Radio Comment

Proof that the Metropolitan Opera radiocasts are but a tiny drop in slaking the thirst of the American listening public for greater knowledge of the opera is shown by a unique experiment in Davenport, Iowa. In this middle western city a group of enthusiasts have "opera" produced before their very eyes by a combination of recordings plus skillful piano playing.

The man Davenport has to thank for this is E. J. Bettendorf, a local business man. Mr. Bettendorf owns a set of 20 complete recordings of various operas ranging from "Aida" and "Rigolette" to "Tristan and Isolde" and "The Rose Cavalier." Before a selected group of friends and enthusiasts gathered at a local music store Mr. Bettendorf runs off these records on a high quality phonograph and seated at the piano himself, fills up the gaps between the arias with piano passages.

Mr. Bettendorf's hobby, at first known to a few friends, spread when he performed before the local civic clubs. Now upwards of 60 people gather fortnightly to absorb the interesting experiment of listening to Mr. Bettendorf's opera programs.

To prepare for these "opera nights" Mr. Bettendorf practices on the radiocast operas from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. At his own home he runs off his own recordings over the course of a week and acquaints himself with the various breaks in the recordings, and perfects his piano portions so that they may blend into the recorded music without pause.

At a typical opera meeting a local music lover and teacher explains the opera for the evening and the portion of it contained on each record. Then the record is started on the phonograph and at the same time Mr. Bettendorf begins his special piano part. And so it goes with each record through to the end of the opera. An average recording takes about two hours to run off, with explanations. Mr. Bettendorf has not yet exhausted his repertoire of 20 record albums.

Thus this experiment is undoubtedly whetting the appetites of these persons for larger musical experiences. When they go to New York they may wish to drink deeper at the source of opera by going to the "Met" in person. The Metropolitan, no doubt, will welcome these sincere subscribers and it may yet take a place along with such great attractions to visitors as Radio City and the Empire State Building.

* * *

Wired Radio Arrives

Wired radio, whereby subscribers will be able to receive a number of programs in their homes over the electric light or telephone wires has just been granted basic patents by the United States Patent Office which may allow it to compete soon with radiocasting. Gordon Brown Scheibell of Maplewood, N. J., patent engineer for Wired Radio, Inc., announced the granting.

Mr. Scheibell's system visualizes a device like an automatic telephone dial which will permit subscribers to select dance music, speeches, symphony music, plays, political speeches or whatnot, at will.

He also contemplates the issue of program books weekly for subscribers. The wired radio system borrows many features adapted from automatic telephone practices, photo-electric arts, sound motion picture technique and automatic phonograph mechanisms. In fact such a complication of systems was involved that the patents, filed in 1931, have required five years of study by the Patent Office before issuance.

The laying of independent wire lines separate from the telephone networks is contemplated by Mr. Scheibell. At first, he said, the wired radio system would be confined to larger cities, where there is a population willing to pay for a service which he claimed was "far in advance" of present broadcasting services.

Soon, Mr. Scheibell said, the wired radio system will be available in a limited commercial field for providing running commentaries of stock quotation, commodity inventories and other financial information.

Music at Meals an 'Insult'

The playing of fine music at meals was called "almost an insult" by Sir Hugh Allen at a dinner of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, London.

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822 BROADWAY S. E. Corner 12th Street
1268 BROADWAY Bet. 32nd and 33rd Sts.
1635 BROADWAY Corner 50th Street
254 E. FORDHAM ROAD Near Valentine Avenue
167 EAST 125TH STREET Near Third Avenue
101 WEST 125TH STREET Near Lenox Avenue
972 THIRD AVENUE N. W. Corner 58th Street
2821 THIRD AVENUE Near 148th Street
17 CORTLANDT STREET Bet. B'way and Church St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
75 FLATBUSH AVENUE 1 block from Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY Corner Manhattan Ave.
1558 PITKIN AVENUE Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVENUE Corner Watkins St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVENUE Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Queens)
350 FULTON STREET Corner Pearl Street
JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE Corner Griffith Street
NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET W. Cor. Washington St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET 1511 CHESTNUT STREET
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
200 WEYBOSSET STREET Crown Hotel Building
BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON ST. Bet. Avery and Boylston St.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA ST. Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre
PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE Between Wood and Market

NEW CHEVROLET FOR 1936

"and it's the only complete car that sells at such low prices!"

MASTER DE LUXE SPORT SEDAN

THINK of all the good things you get in the new Chevrolet, and *don't* get anywhere else at Chevrolet prices, and you will readily understand why people call this *the only complete low-priced car.*

It's the only low-priced car with *New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes*, which are essential to maximum driving safety—

The only low-priced car with the famous *Gliding Knee-Action Ride**, which brings you comfort and safety beyond compare—

The only low-priced car with *Solid Steel one-piece Turret Top*, which gives unmatched overhead protection—

ALL THESE FEATURES AT $495 CHEVROLET'S LOW PRICES AND UP. *List price of New Standard Coupe at Flint, Michigan. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $20 additional. *Knee-Action on Master Models only, $20 additional. Prices quoted in this advertisement are list at Flint, Michigan, and subject to change without notice.*

NEW PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES
the safest and smoothest ever developed

SOLID STEEL one-piece TURRET TOP
a crown of beauty, a fortress of safety

HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE
giving even better performance with even less gas and oil

IMPROVED GLIDING KNEE-ACTION RIDE*
the smoothest, safest ride of all

GENUINE FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION IN NEW TURRET TOP BODIES
the most beautiful and comfortable bodies ever created for a low-priced car

SHOCKPROOF STEERING*
making driving easier and safer than ever before

The only low-priced car with *Genuine Fisher No Draft Ventilation*, for more healthful comfort in all weather . . . with *High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine*, giving a better combination of efficiency and economy . . . and with *Shockproof Steering**, giving unequaled driving ease and driving safety.

Good judgment says, *Buy a new 1936 Chevrolet—the only complete low-priced car.*

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

6% *New Money-Saving* G.M.A.C. TIME PAYMENT PLAN
Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and low monthly payments.

The only complete low-priced car

CHEVROLET
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

Financial News
Page 13

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1936 — PAGE NINE

Joker in Race Law Held No Bar to Repeal

No Referendum Till 1938 Provision Is Viewed as Not Binding

May Cause Delays

Repeal Supporters Ready to Push Plan to Send Issue to People for Vote

The movement to repeal legalized gambling on horse and dog racing in Massachusetts may hit a delaying snag created by a "joker" provision in the original racing act passed by the people in 1934, it was indicated today.

The "joker" provision, revealed today by Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, states that no referendum on horse and dog racing shall be held until 1938. As a result, Representative Herter and some other legislators question whether it is morally right to violate that provision.

Point of Order

Several legislators, commenting on the four-year, no-referendum provision, contended that a point of order might lie against the present initiative petition for a referendum, thereby blocking it.

However, in the office of the Senate counsel, it was learned today that no legislature may pass an act binding upon another legislature. Therefore, the 1935-36 Legislature is free to overturn any act of the 1933-34 session.

This finding indicates that the 1936 Legislature has a legal right to vote for a horse and dog-racing referendum, but whether the legislators will do so is another thing. Many senators and representatives believe that inasmuch as the track owners entered business with the understanding that they would be free of interference for four years, they should be allowed to continue in business.

Ready for Repeal

However, those who have obtained reports that workers are gambling away the wages which they should use to pay their legitimate bills, that relief money is being spent at pari-mutuel windows and that families are going hungry, are ready for repeal.

Among those who have joined the repeal fight on the proponent side, despite the discoverer of the "joker" by Representative Herter, are Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams and Senator Charles A. P. McAree.

The men favor a referendum vote rather than outright repeal of the law by the Legislature itself. The latter step is urged by Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, who recently declared he was fighting for immediate repeal on the grounds that once legalized gambling becomes a vested interest, producing revenue for the State, repeal will be difficult. The reason, he said, is that the very people who now favor repeal will then oppose it because the tax structure will be resting partly upon the gambling revenue.

Agree With Goodwin

Senators Wragg, Plunkett and McAree agree with Senator Goodwin in this theory, but believe, inasmuch as the voters originally favored legalized gambling, they should be the ones to repeal the law.

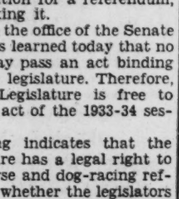
Most legislators are agreed that a straight repeal fight will be futile. However, they see some hope in the referendum method, despite the "joker." As it appears now a referendum fight will be close, with the advocates of horse and dog racing demanding that these "sports" be left alone until 1938.

More Signatures

However, even if the Legislature tosses out the referendum petition, the voters will be able to cast ballots on the proposal if the petitioners are successful in rounding up 5000 more signatures. Inasmuch as 20,000 were obtained on the original petition, 5000 additional should be easily obtained.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold, lowest temperature 12 to 16 degrees tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, not so cold, probably snow Thursday night; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and probably Thursday, not much change in temperature; followed by snow Thursday night.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, continued cold tonight and Thursday; followed by snow Thursday night.

Massachusetts: Fair and not quite so cold in the southeast portion tonight, Thursday increasing cloudiness, slowly rising temperature followed by snow in west portion in the afternoon or at night, and in the east portion at night.

Rhode Island: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, rising temperature followed by snow at night.

Connecticut: Fair, not quite so cold on the coast tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, slowly rising temperature followed by snow in afternoon or at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west winds, weather partly overcast tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness followed by snow in south portion in the afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	14	14	Minneapolis	-10	-10
Bermuda	54	54	New Orleans	56	42
Chicago	8	6	New York	12	12
Denver	12	12	Norfolk	20	18
Helena	-18	-20	Philadelphia	10	10
Jacksonville	36	36	St. Louis	22	18
Kansas City	12	10	San Francisco	58	54
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	8	8
Miami	50	46			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 12.
B—Minimum, Feb. 11.

High Tides at Boston

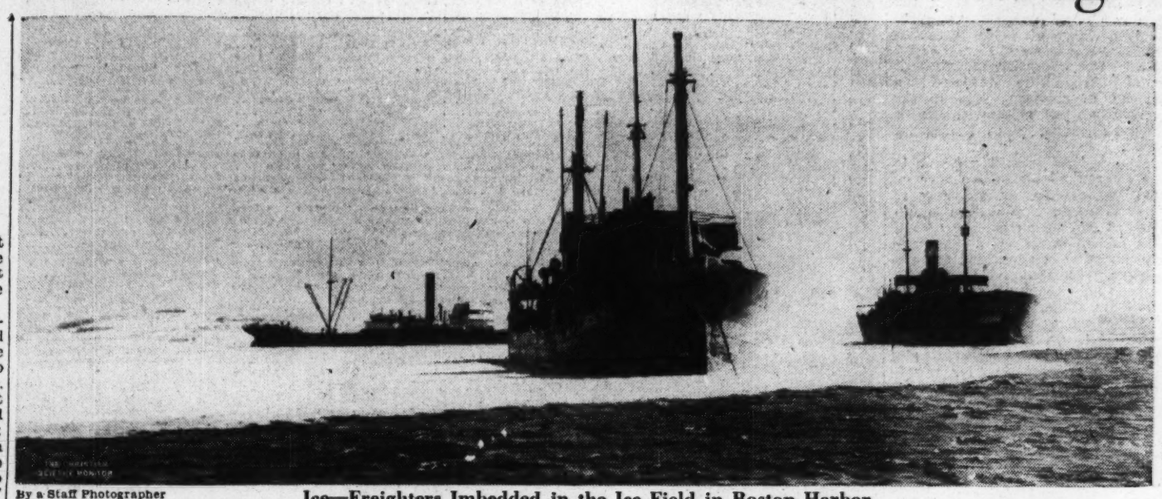
Wednesday, 2:28 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Thursday, 2:48 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:41 p. m.

Colonel Knox in Boston Sounds Call for a Balanced Budget

Boston News Today:

Greene Again Blamed for Polymet Failure
Weekly Pay Checks Start Sunday for PWA
Gloucester Schooner Joins Hollywood Set
Ice Floes Hamper Coast Shipping
Backus Says Tickets Would Pay for Curley Trips



By a Staff Photographer

Ice—Freighters Imbedded in the Ice Field in Boston Harbor

Colonel Knox:

Arrives in Boston to Speak at Middlesex Club

Colonel Frank Knox, Chicago publisher and candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, had only one thing troubling him as he arrived in Boston today. He drove in from his old home in Manchester, N. H., where he still has an interest in a newspaper. He was greeted there warmly last night and that was what troubled him.

He remembered the old adage of a prophet being not without honor save in his own country, was humorously concerned because it didn't hold true.

Mr. Knox disclosed that his Illinois friends have chosen today, Lincoln's Birthday, to formally announce his presidential aspirations. The announcement will be made at Springfield, Ill., Lincoln's former home.

On the way from the Statler registration desk to the elevator, clipped phrases sprang from Mr. Knox's energetic lips like a light cannonade. "Whoever," he said, "is nominated, he must stand for a balanced budget, rigid economy, sound currency, withdrawal of the Government from any private business.

"The New Deal? . . . It's slipping."

"Mr. Landon? . . . A fine fellow!"

He is to speak at the Middlesex Club tonight.

Told that William Borah also entered the Illinois primaries today, Colonel Knox was noncommittal. "Isn't Mr. Borah just out on the ice and doesn't know how to get back?" he was asked.

"You're saying that," laughed Colonel Knox.

Polymet:

Defense Counsel Blames Green for Failure of Firm

"If it hadn't been for Greene, Jarvis and Gaines would never have been brought to trial!" Thus charged Francis J. Carney, chief defense counsel for William L. Jarvis, Samuel L. Gaines and three others in the $640,000 Polymet Manufacturing Company fraud, as he delivered his final argument in Federal District Court today. Referred to as the cause of the Jarvis and Gaines downfall was Nat C. Greene, president of the Polymet company from 1929 to the middle of 1934, whose bad management Mr. Carney charges, ruined the firm.

Pictured by Mr. Carney as good-hearted fellows who merely entered the Polymet firm to help Greene out, Jarvis and Gaines were said to have virtually been duped by Mr. Greene. Referring to the fact that patents had been purchased and then never used, Mr. Carney said: "Jarvis and Gaines had so much trouble trying to keep the ship afloat that they didn't have time to put the new patents into operation."

Greene sold the idea of the Polymet company to Jarvis and Gaines, got them into trouble and then when he was fired as president of Polymet, "he sold himself to the U. S. Attorney in Boston," charged Mr. Carney.

Later, when United States Attorney Charles W. Bartlett made his rebuttal, he pointed out that according to testimony, before Jarvis and Gaines made their first $7500 loan to Mr. Greene, they had already made plans to float stock in the reorganized Polymet company.

The trial is being heard before Judge Elisha H. Brewster and a jury. The case is expected to go to the jury tomorrow. Besides the two chief defendants, those still on trial are Arthur Waldo, Sydney Pollack and Morris B. Shuman.

Miss Spinney:

She Joins the Movie Colony in California

A spanking warm breeze blew the black-and-gold-trimmed hull of the sleek Gloucester fishing schooner Oretha B. Spinney into palm-fringed San Pedro harbor in California this morning, and her new captain, James A. Hersey of Long Beach, dropped her anchor for the first time in California waters. Miss Spinney had completed the 6000-mile journey from Boston in just 4½ weeks. Perhaps her speed was accelerated somewhat by her eagerness to join the movie colony.

It is possible that as she bobbed at anchor in California today, Miss Spinney remembered that just two short months ago she was first-line vessel of the halibut fleet and that just three years ago today her ice-covered spars were the pride of Boston as she brought in the first halibut cargo of 1933. It was 50,000 pounds, prize catch of the season, and each of her crew got $100 as his share after all expenses were taken out.

As ships go, Miss Spinney is not old. She served in the fishing fleet for 16 years and is as shipshape as new because Gloucester men love their boats. When she finishes her part in the current filming of "Captains Courageous," it is supposed that Miss Spinney will take her place among that more serious section of the younger Hollywood set which boasts having enjoyed some success in more mundane pursuits before turning to the films.

Ice:

Upper Boston Harbor Packed; Snow Forecast

Wind and the tide packed ice in upper Boston harbor against the east side today, blocking ferry slips and hampering small ship traffic. The main channel was clear, but ice was thick in the lower harbor and blocked with from four to five inches in President Roads.

While mercury crept upward in thermometers in Boston today, the Coast Guard still found itself unable to cope with New England ice conditions. This prompted Frank S. Davis of the Chamber of Commerce's Maritime Association to renew his demands upon Washington for added ice-breaking vessels in this district. He said that if the local station had had a good ice breaker over the week end it could have rescued the seven CCC boys Sunday afternoon instead of Monday morning. He pointed out that the rescue ship Harriet Lane had itself been caught in the ice for nearly 10 hours after it had the boys aboard and had been damaged because of its efforts to fight through the ice.

The Weather Bureau today predicted continued cold with light snow for tomorrow.

WPA Checks:

They're Coming Along Once a Week Hereafter

Principal complaint of Massachusetts WPA workers, now numbering 115,000 has been against receiving pay only every two weeks. This period they found too long for personal financing when cash is running so short.

Today WPA workers heard good news. Paul Edwards, new WPA chief, announced he is adding 400 check writers to his Park Square Building staff and will, starting this week end, issue checks weekly. Except for New York, Massachusetts is the only state in which this is done.

Backus:

He Says Curley Speeches Worth Admission Charge

If you are one of the 2600 a day (some days it mounts to 4000) who call on Governor Curley at the State House you will be cordially greeted no matter if it is by His Excellency's umpteenth secretary.

Moreover, if you are among the 1200 or so who write the Governor every day you will receive, no matter how trivial your request or suggestion, a neatly typed, gold-embossed reply, personally signed by His Excellency or one of the umpteen secretaries who are skilled at applying the Governor's signature with rubber stamps.

Not even Lincoln, in the opinion of John H. Backus, one of the Governor's aforementioned secretaries, could have done better. Mr. Backus made this point of view clear to the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday in justifying the fact that Mr. Curley has spent more than $50,000 a year more than the annual average expenditures of his four predecessors in the gubernatorial office.

Quizzed about the Governor's jaunts and trips about the State and nation, Mr. Backus said they brought hope, joy and cheer to many who were depressed. "If we promoted him and charged admissions, they would more than pay for themselves," he asserted.

The daily bouquet on the Governor's desk was justified by Mr. Backus with the explanation: "A big man like Governor Curley should be surrounded with something in case a Japanese Ambassador should make a visit."

When asked if he thought Governors Allen, Fuller, Cox and Ely "pikers" as far as representing the State was concerned, Mr. Backus dodged the issue, but said that if they were rolled together they would not reach the height attained by Governor Curley.

S O S Sent Out:

Fishing Craft Off Cape Sable Needs Help

Adding another page to this winter's already lengthy saga of the seas was the auxiliary fishing dragger Gertrude M. Fauci, which today was 150 miles off the east coast of Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, with salt water sifting through its seams in increasing volume.

Captain Patrick McHugh radiotelephoned the United States Coast Guard this afternoon, when it became apparent that his crew of 10 men couldn't hold out much longer against the inrush of water. As a consequence, the Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard sent out a general S O S to all vessels in the vicinity to go to her aid.

In addition it ordered its cutter Cayuga, on duty breaking ice in Buzzards Bay, to steam under forced draft to the leaking boat 350 miles away. The Cayuga expects to arrive there tomorrow noon.

Racket:

Charges Against Lawyers Handling Veterans Funds

The finger of fraud today was pointed by Arthur J. B. Cartier, assistant United States Attorney, at eight lawyers whom Mr. Cartier claimed had illegally obtained upwards of $100,000 from World War veterans confined in Massachusetts hospitals. He announced his intention of arranging a grand jury investigation.

Among the charges leveled by Mr. Cartier at these lawyers were taking advantage of mentally unbalanced veterans unable to handle their own accounts by "chiseling" upon their insurance and compensation checks, delving into their bank accounts and drawing money at will. Credit for the discovery was assigned by Mr. Cartier to Thomas C. Quinn, chief attorney of the local veterans' agency.

N.E.-Owned Ship Line To Europe Sought

No Less Than Five Groups Ready to Promote a Strictly N. E. Line

Hearing on Proposals

Present Services Under U. S. Flag Declared Dominated by Outside Railroads

Shipping interests of New England today are engaged in a merry scramble for a "New England controlled steamship service to Europe."

No less than five groups have come into the picture following the lead of a group headed by Charles E. Ware Jr., of both the Boston Port Authority and Temple Tours and Philip F. King, of the Sailors' Haven, Charlestown.

Present steamship service by American flag vessels is likened to the present railroad service in New England, dominated by outside interests to the detriment of the port of Boston. This gives to manufacturers and shippers in New England shipping facilities wholly or substantially dominated and controlled by the same interests that "run" the railroads of New England.

Hearing on Issue

A hearing is scheduled in Washington very soon, before Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and the Merchant Fleet Corporation of the Shipping Board. They must weigh the evidence and attempt to determine who, if any, is to be permitted to promote a new and strictly New England transatlantic steamship line, using Shipping Board tonnage and operating between Boston, Portland, Providence, and New London, on the one hand, and London and Hamburg on the other.

There are several prominent shipping groups concerned, each apparently endeavoring to keep their identity from the others. Following closely on the petition filed early in January by the Ware-King group, came to the desk of Secretary Roper, similar documents from Capt. P. J. Williams of Madison, N. J., and Bernard Costello, Boston shipping agent. Then came such interests as Peabody & Lane, Boston shipping agents, and Joseph Sheedy, of the Chapman interests of United States Lines fame.

Port Authority Brief

Mr. Sheedy is said to have eyes on the old Munson Line, with a view to combining it with the American Republics Line—only service touching Boston that is actually operated by New England interests and which connects Boston, Philadelphia and New York with Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos and Bahia.

Points Listed

In the petition of the Ware-King interests, the following interesting points are made:

1. At present there are no regular steamship services operating between Portland, Maine, and Providence, R. I. on the one hand and United Kingdom and continental ports on the other.

2. Existing steamship services between Boston and United Kingdom and continental ports are inadequate for and prejudicial to New England.

3. South Atlantic and Gulf ports have had their interests with respect to waterborne commerce protected and developed by adequate steamship services furnished by the former Shipping Board, control being given to operators whose interests are identical with those ports and the territories served. But Boston, Providence and Portland have been neglected with the single exception of the American Republics Line.

4. New England rail and water transportation agencies are in hands of carriers primarily interested in handling waterborne traffic through rival ports, notably New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

5. More than 66 per cent of New England exports move via New York and more than 50 per cent of New England imports do likewise.

6. A considerable voume of traffic to Canada via Boston and Portland is anticipated since the Canadian Reciprocal Trade Treaty was signed.

7. The steamship service proposed would allow New England ports and the railroads serving them to secure a fair share of the traffic destined beyond the ports.

Domination Charged

Quoting the Interstate Commerce Commission to the effect that the Pennsylvania and New York Central controls the New England railroads, the petition bluntly declares:

"These steamship lines are either wholly dominated and controlled or substantially controlled by these same railroad interests. For example:

1. American Scantic Line is controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad through its totally owned subsidiary, the American Contract and Trust Company.

2. American Export Line is controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad through its totally owned subsidiary, the Pennsylvania Company and affiliated banking groups.

3. Baltimore Mail Line is controlled by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads.

4. American Merchant Line is owned and operated by the Roosevelt-International Mercantile Marine group who have very definite Pennsylvania Railroad affiliations.

5. American Diamond Line is controlled by the New York Central Railroad.

"Such a situation adversely affects the movement of traffic via New England ports and justifies the establishment of an independent and adequate New England service to the United Kingdom and Continental Europe."

Angell Defends Olympic Benefit; Denies Nazi Link

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, defends the university's stand in supporting last night's Olympic benefit swimming meet in a letter published today in the Yale News, undergraduate daily.

The university head sets forth that support of the meet did not necessarily mean the support by Yale of Nazi policies, in answering an open letter appearing in yesterday's news.

"I share with you in your abhorrence of many of the principles of the present Fascist regime in Germany," President Angell wrote after the authors of the open letter had said Yale should have had no part in the benefit because the money was to be used in connection with Olympic meets in Germany.

He said he would protest "most vigorously against having the action of the Yale board construed as indicating my sympathy with all their policies."

Because the American Olympic committee had decided to send a team to participate in the 1936 swimming events, the writer said, the question of general policy had been officially settled by authorities.

As a result, he points out, Yale was only following her former procedure and that of many other American colleges who "felt it expedient to contribute to the expenses of the American group."

Wider Scope of Activity Reported by State SPCA

Officers of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals traveled the equivalent of 2½ round trips from here to California, it was announced in the society's January report issued today by President Francis H. Rowley.

The report further revealed that the officers investigated 454 cases, examined 8904 animals, placed 138 in homes and restored 49 to owners, besides performing other humane work. More than 1500 names were added to the Jack London Club, an organization opposed to exploitation of animals on stage and screen. The American Humane Education Society reported 441 new Bands of Mercy, organized by field workers and volunteers. Total number of cases reported by the Parent American Society was 214,606.

Shortwave Radio System To Link 16 CCC Camps

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12 (AP)—The fourth CCC district, comprising Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts, soon will install a shortwave radio network connecting the 16 camps.

The system will enable Col. Frederick C. Test, U. S. A., commander, to reach immediately any of the camps and their 2500 men from his Newport headquarters, he said.

Fuller Dominates Gubernatorial Scramble

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller's indication that he might be lured into the gubernatorial contest has developed once more the "colossus" which threatened the Republican candidates for Governor during the pre-primary and primary battles in 1934.

Now, as then, the five Republican candidates for Governor realize Mr. Fuller's declaration as a candidate would upset the chances of each and every one of them, despite any organization or support they may now have.

Former Governor Fuller is recognized by practically every Republican as the strongest candidate the G. O. P. can place in any fight. Even some Democrats contend Mr. Fuller is the man who could beat Governor Curley either for Senator or Governor. Mr. Fuller says he is not interested in a candidacy for United States Senator, so that appears out. Therefore, he could not come directly against Governor Curley, in an election battle, because the Governor has announced his Senatorial candidacy.

General Exodus Seen

Should Mr. Fuller enter the gubernatorial contest as a candidate, undoubtedly several of the present contestants would drop out. Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney of Middlesex County, probably would lead the exodus, inasmuch as he said in his announcement he actually favored Mr. Fuller as Governor Curley's successor.

Perhaps Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, and first candidate in the field, would also follow Mr. Bushnell. What the other three, John W. Haigis, former state treasurer; Joseph E. Warner, former attorney general, and Warren L. Bishop, district attorney of Middlesex County would do is problematical.

Strategic Position

But Mr. Fuller's hint appears to place him in a strategic position. By maintaining his present stand he might well be able to dictate the G. O. P. pre-primary convention's choice for Governor. Conscious of his own power, the former Governor can demand the naming of his own favored candidate, whoever he may be, under the threat that if his candidate is not chosen, he will enter the race himself. Such a threat is certain to make other Republican leaders ponder not a little.

Mr. Fuller's post-vacation interview has already started a rush of candidates for his support. Representative Saltonstall has already made his bid openly. The others may follow, particularly Mr. Bushnell.

Wragg Lauds Fuller

The esteem in which Mr. Fuller is held by many Republicans is shown in remarks made to the writer today by Senator Samuel H. Wragg, Needham Republican, who is rounding out his 18th year in the Legislature.

"Never did I expect to see the State House in the condition it is today," he said, "with department heads completely under the mastery of the Governor, and the State House crowded with employees appointed after non-competitive civil service.

G. O. P. Victory Chances

"Mr. Fuller is the only man with courage and ability enough to clean out the State House as it must be cleaned out to undo the acts of the present Governor. If he would run, the Republicans could be certain of winning."

Senator Wragg's statement was not made as criticism against the present candidates in the field. But he, like other Republicans, is not certain that any of the present G. O. P. candidates can beat a powerful figure, such as Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer.

Bushnell-Warner Feud

A feeling is growing among Republicans that Robert T. Bushnell entered the gubernatorial race more to beat Joseph E. Warner than anything else. Of course, the onlookers agree that Mr. Bushnell would like to sit in the Governor's chair but they contend he has little chance in the present contest.

It is no secret that Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Warner think little of each other politically. Neither would like nothing better than bringing about the other's defeat in the present campaign.

Edgar M. Mills

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"3 WISE FOOLS" (Shubert). Starring William Gillette and assisted by James Kirkwood, Charles Coburn and others. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow 2:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

"END OF SUMMER" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a new play by S. N. Behrman starring Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins. 8:20. Tomorrow: 2:20.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"The Petrified Forest," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:35. Stage: Tom Howard and George Shelton, in an all comedy musical production, assisted by Frances Arms, Chilton and Thomas, Floyd Christie and others.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Show Them No Mercy." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Sweet Surrender." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

FINE ARTS—Russian novelty picture, "The New Gulliver," based on Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Also "Rose Bowl Classic," a Mickey Mouse and other shorts.

MODERN—James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Ceiling Zero." 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also, "Your Uncle Dudley," with Edward Everett Horton. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

EXETER—"Stormy." 2:15, 5:05, 8. Also "Whipsaw." 3:30, 6:24, 9:15.

BOSTON — "Seven Keys to Baldpate," featuring Gene Raymond, 11:16 a. m., 2:04, 4:52, 9:40, 10:07. Stage: "Hollywood on Parade," with Gene Raymond, in person, assisted by Barto and Mann, Medley and Duprey, Lathrop Bros. and others. Tomorrow: "Two in the Dark," with Walter Abel and Margot Grahame. Stage: Wayne King and his orchestra. Arren-Broderick in "Opera in the Ruff," Helen Charleston and Allen and Kent.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Rose Marie," co-starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Film directed by W. S. Van Dyke and produced by Hunt Stromberg. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also, "A Perfect Tribute."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Bing Crosby in "Anything Goes." Fenway: 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Paramount: 10:08 a. m., 12:59, 3:50, 6:41, 9:32. Also "It's a Great Life," with Joe Morrison. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24. Tomorrow: Claire Trevor and Kent Taylor in "My Marriage." Also "Freshman Love" with Frank McHugh and Patricia Ellis.

MEMORIAL—Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "The Lady Consents." 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06. Also latest "March of Time."

UNIVERSITY — "Captain Blood." 2:40, 6, 9:15. Also, "If You Could Only Cook." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel."

UPTOWN—Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also, "Another Face." 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

TREMONT—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Flirtation Walk." 9 a. m., 12, 3:15, 6:35, 10. Also "Escapade," with Louise Rainer. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:20

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Land of Evangeline," "Foolish Heart," "Gentlemen's Sport," latest news reels, and other shorts.

Music

WELLESLEY COLLEGE (Billings Hall)—Concert by Richard Burgin, violinist, and David Barnett, pianist. Open to the public without charge. 8.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT — Choral group, William Ellis Weston, conductor. Odd Fellows Hall, 2076 Massachusetts Avenue. 9.

Other Events

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Good-will dinner of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches. 3 Joy Street. 6:30.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART—Second in a series of talks under auspices of the Alumni Association. Discussion of modern religious sculpture and exhibition of sketches by Robert F. T. Amendola, painter. 364 Brookline Avenue. 8.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING—Annual banquet. Speakers: Maynard W. E. Ellis, national president of the institute; Frank M. Totton, past national president. Dancing until 1. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 6:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

UNITARIAN CLUB — Address on "The Greatest Man of the Nineteenth Century," by Dr. Charles R. Brown, Dean Emeritus of Yale Divinity School. Hotel Somerset, 6:15.

WINCHESTER TOWN HALL — Entertainment and reception in honor of Lieutenant John A. Harrold, former town police official. 8.

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS — South Boston Community Theater in "Miss Nancy's Legacy"; Charlestown Community Theater in "Mother Minnetonka"; Roxbury Community Theater in "The Land of Heart's Desire"; with orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Brighton High School, Warren Street near Cambridge Street. 7:30.

SOUTH COVE WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Lincoln—the Liberator," by James W. Henderson, with orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. Municipal Building, 422 Tyler Street. 8.

DORCHESTER WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Symposium Question—What Rights Has the Government in Business," with trio Mattapan Branch Library, Hazleton Street and Blue Hill Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Saints and Symbols," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "The Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition," by Richard S. Russell Jr., member of the geological party. 3 Joy Street. 7:30.

SOUTH END WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "Musicians of Bremen" and "Scenes from the Life of Lincoln"; Louisa May Alcott School, West Concord Street. 10 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "The Supreme Court and the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution," by Hon. Joseph E. Warner, former attorney general of Massachusetts. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Play reading group, led by Mrs. William H. Coburn. Agency. 140 Clarendon Street. 2.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A.—Meeting of the Daughters of Connecticut. Talk of personal experiences in crime detection by Charles H. Smith of the International Detective Agency 140 Clarendon Street. 2.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Illustrated lecture on "Wood Sculpture from Egypt to Today," by Alec Miller. Fogg Art Museum. 4:30.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. Catherine Moore Settlement House, 11 Tileston Street. 1:30.

Old Papers Trace Earliest History Of Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 12—Old papers relating to Rhode Island's early history, including documents on slave sales, forged deeds and ship clearance papers have been on exhibition at Brown University's John Hay Library.

One of the documents on exhibition refers to the forging of an original deed from two Indian Sachems, Canonicut and Miantinomi, to Roger Williams. This scheme to obtain the whole northern part of Rhode Island by forging changes in the original deed was frustrated after 47 years of litigation.

A clearance paper for the brig Charming Polly sailing from Grenadoes shows that the vessel carried 2000 slaves, molasses, fish, ham, lumber and tobaccco. It is dated August 29, 1766 and gives complete data on the vessel's tonnage and guns.

One document, dated in 1767, reveals that two Providence men had decided to give freedom to their slave. The document reads:

"Know all men by these presents that we, the subscribers, having got a good warrantable Bill of Sale of a negro man named Jack—wherefore we, the aforesaid subscribers for the Love and Good Effections that We Bare unto him, the said Jack; we do by these presents frankly and freely give, yield up, and surrender unto him, the said Jack, his own time and freedom from the Date hereforunto the end of his natural life."

Radcliffe Alumnae To Hold Conference

Following its program of presenting a one-day school each year on pertinent subjects to which former students may return, the Radcliffe College Alumnae Association announces "Contemporary Literature" as the subject of its ninth annual conference, on Feb. 15. Subjects under discussion will include the use of contemporary literature in the schools, contemporary British and American poetry and the contemporary novel.

Prof. G. R. Elliott of Amherst, Dr. Austin Warren of Boston University, Dr. Emma Marshall Denkinger of Wellesley, Prof. James B. Munn of Harvard, Mrs. Anna Fries, an authority on Swedish literature, and Prof. André Morize of Harvard will be the speakers.

Sessions are at 10 in the morning and 2:15 in the afternoon at the college, and are open to the public. Mrs. Irving Babbitt, Radcliffe '99, is in charge of the program.

Springfield Republicans Enter Race for Congress

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12 (AP)—Charles R. Clason, former district attorney, announced last night that he will seek the Republican nomination for Congressman from the second district. Mr. Clason was the Republican nominee in 1934, when he was defeated by the Democratic nominee, William J. Granfield.

The only other announced Republican aspirant thus far is William E. Bell, a local investment broker, who has never before held public office. Representative Granfield is expected to seek re-election.

Self-Interest Blamed For World Discords

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—Dr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation, said last night that "national self-interest is largely responsible for misunderstandings between countries."

The one-time president of the University of Minnesota addressed the annual mid-winter banquet of the Connecticut Bankers' Association in the Hotel Bond on the same program with John Young, governor of the Boston Federal Reserve district.

"War is the result of giving in to our emotions," Dr. Vincent said, "and our emotions can be controlled by intellect; more and more people can be trained to deal with international problems with their minds, and this is the lasting way of coping with the situation."

Mr. Young announced that the Boston district board had dispatched a formal protest to the Federal Reserve Board in Washington against regulation "U" which affects marginal requirements by banks, "because we see no evidence to warrant its adoption."

Harvard Botanists 'Peel' Off Secrets of 200,000,000 Years; New Fossil Technique Found

Ancient secrets locked in the bosom of Mother Nature for 200,000,000 years are now being revealed to botanists of Harvard University through a new microscopic technique which allows them to examine minute fossilized organs and cells under tremendous magnification.

The new method, perfected by William C. Darran, instructor in botany, enables paleobotanists to "peel" from a fossil embedded in solid rock, a transparent cross-section less than one twenty-five thousandth of an inch thick. Under the microscope this cross-section can be magnified 500 times, revealing cellular structure most clearly. Previously, a magnification of 60 times was considered exceptional.

Polishes the Rock

In peeling a fossil, Mr. Darrah first polishes the rock with an abrasive wheel. He then treats the area with acid and coats it with a special nitro-cellulose solution. When this has dried, forming a tough film, it is pulled off and retains a carbonized impression of every detail of the fossil. A conservative estimate of the number of such specimens which can be made from a fossil an inch thick, is 500.

Before the discovery of the "collodion peel" method of handling fossils, botanists would cut off a section of the fossil with a diamond saw, and then polish the specimen until it was nearly transparent. This required great care and was usually the work of weeks. Such microscopic slides were very expensive.

In Coal Formation

One of the most important fields opened up by this technique is the detailed study of plant life involved in the formation of coal and petrified wood. In the Harvard University Museum Mr. Darrah has succeeded in making fossil "peels" from both coal and petrified wood. Among them were specimens containing the remains of pollen grains more than 200,000,000 years old from a coal deposit in Illinois.

Harvard intends making much greater use of its fine paleobotanical specimens than heretofore. Under Mr. Darrah's direction exhibits are being prepared for use by American educational institutions in botanical research. Rummaging through the university's fossils, he discovered that Harvard has a paleobotanical collection of more than 60,000 specimens, the finest in America and second in the world only to the British Museum. Portions of the original finds of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition to the Great Northwest, Fremont's expedition, and the latest collections made by Admiral Byrd in the antarctic are all in the main exhibits. Some of the coal brought back from the antarctic was found within three degrees of the south pole.

Softening Coal

Mr. Darrah's work is all the more important viewed in the light of previous discoveries regarding the nature of coal deposits, originally made at Harvard. Many European microscopists know of Harvard only as the place where Dr. E. C. Jeffrey worked when he discovered a method of softening coal to the point where all mineral matter is removed leaving plant tissues for study.

This method is still superior to the Darrah method, when used on coal, but requires several days of careful preparation before cross-sections can be made. The coal is first broken into small chips which are placed in carbolic acid and potassium hydroxide solution and vulcanized for 16 hours in an air-tight container. Then come a series of washings, bleaching with hydrofloric acid, revulcanizing, rewashing, imbedding in nitro-cellulose and finally cross-sectioning for microscope slide, a complicated method, but one which gives highly satisfactory slides of several kinds of coal with little damage to delicate tissues.

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Agreement Signed In Building Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—First public announcement was made here today of an agreement between organized labor and manufacturing interests believed to hold national significance for the building industry.

Under a unique agreement signed late last October, but not announced until today, organized labor groups in the building trades have accepted and will encourage the use in tile setting of a system which permits construction economies through cutting the time and labor required for setting tiles and all similar wall materials. Labor is recognized as a "partner" in that union labor is accorded certain exclusive rights in setting tile by the new method.

The agreement, which constitutes a contract, has the approval of American Federation of Labor leaders. In a statement issued today, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the federation, said:

"We feel that this is a significant instance of the willingness of organized labor to co-operate with industry in any progressive and constructive effort to adapt mass production and prefabrication methods wherever it is believed they are beneficial to labor, industry and the public."

Broader Education Urged for Lawyers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Declaring that the future of constitutional government in the United States will be immeasurably influenced by the scope and content of American legal education in the next generation, Dean Young B. Smith, of the Columbia University School of Law, urged a broader training to cover the public aspects of the law in his annual report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

His recommendation called for higher school budgets, holding that the "low cost" basis of legal education is the chief obstacle to a more comprehensive outlook on the law and its workings.

"New legislation and new temper of the courts are changing the patterns of behavior to which the law would have men conform," his report continued. "The mere multiplication of courses on public law, in contradistinction to courses on private law, is not enough. The public aspects of what has heretofore been thought of as private law must be developed.

"The student must be led to see what more is involved than the mere evolution and application of commonwealth rules."

Northwest Logging Pay Rolls Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—A general increase in wages in British Columbia's timber industry has been announced by leading operators. Wages of the average worker in the woods of this province have gone up 42 cents an hour and this will mean increased pay rolls in logging of $1,200,000 a year, bringing the total wage bill for the year up to at least $11,000,000—the largest single pay roll west of the Rocky Mountains. In many branches of the industry higher wages are being paid now than in 1929, before the depression.

Altogether the pay roll of the industry has advanced $3,500,000 since the spring of 1934.

Plans for a new campaign to open up markets for British Columbia were laid down at conferences here between the provincial government and lumbermen. It is proposed to concentrate this year's trade extension work in the Australian and New Zealand markets where, it is believed, a large amount of new business can be obtained. The Government will assist the lumber industry with a substantial grant to be used in these efforts.

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The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	NBC Concert Hour: orchestra,	"Toy Band"	Hits and Encores; music; talks
5:15 Breen & De Rose; guitarist.	Cesare Sodero, conductor	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Hits and Encores; music; talks
5:30 "The Singing Lady"; sketch	Tom Mix's Straight Shooters,	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Hits and Encores; music; talks
5:45 'Little Orphan Annie'; sketch	Terri La Franconi, soloist	Dick Tracy, detective drama	"McCoy-Mendel Agency"
6:00 News; Supper Show; songs	Evening Tattler: skits; music.	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15 Mr. and Mrs. Magoogie: skit	News; Musical Turns; Songs	Donald & Francine; Bachelors	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs	of Romance, Russell Byrd	Talk, Lieut. Governor Hurley.	Report: "Vanished Voices";
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Three Scamps, vocal trio	Radio Rendezvous: interview	sketch and orchestra
7:00 "Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 "Captain Tim's Adventures'	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"Night Life in Paris"	Jack Fisher's Orch.; soloist
7:30 "Lum and Abner"; sketch	After Dinner Revue: songs	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45 Address, Joseph B. Ely	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, news comment.	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00 "Rendezvous"; Charlie Le-	"One Man's Family"; drama,	Cavalcade of America: dra-	Master of Mystery; dramatic
8:15 land; soloists; popular or.	from San Francisco	matic sketch; orchestra	sketch and orchestra
8:30 Frank Simon's Con. Band;	Serenade: Wayne King and his	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Francis Cronin, organist
8:45 Bennett Chapple, narrator.	orchestra; soloist	Milton Watson; Renard's Or.	Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:00 Pat Binford, master of cere-	Town Hall Tonight: Fred	Lily Pons, soprano; mixed	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
9:15 monies; variety program	Allen, Portland Hoffa, Jack	chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.	Second act, "Ghost Train,"
9:30 "20,000 Years in Sing Sing";	Benny and Mary; amateurs;	Ray Noble and his orchestra;	from Copley Theater
9:45 dramatic sketch; orch.	Van Steeden's Orchestra	Connie Boswell, soloist	Yankee News Service
10:00 John Charles Thomas, bari-	"The State of the Nation,"	'Gang Busters'; G-Men drama	"Husbands and Wives"; dra-
10:15 tone; Frank Tours's Orch.	Herbert Hoover	with Phillips Lord	matic sketch
10:30 Talks, Sen. Arthur H. Van-	"Gems of Color"; all-Negro	Lincoln Day address, Dr.	Sports from Boston Arena
10:45 denburg and Col. Theo-	variety program; orchestra	Glenn Frank	Sports from Boston Arena
11:00 dore Roosevelt Jr.	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:15 News; reports; weather	Sports Review; Musical Turns	Reggie Childs's Orchestra	Abe Lyman and his orchestra
11:30 Enoch Light and his dance	Joe Reichman and his dance	Anson Weeke's Orchestra	Claude Hopkins's Orchestra
11:45 orchestra	orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Claude Hopkins's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Winter Olympic Games report from Germany.
9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Eastman School of Music: flute ensemble recital.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Henry VIII"

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks"; "The Supreme Court and Government by the People," Sen. Warren Austin, Vt.
7:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Life Studies," Tom Powers, actor.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Music Is My Hobby"; Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge; Manhattan String Quartet.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Frank Fay; Blanche Yurka; Emil Boreo; Hene Damur.
8:00 WAAB, Boston Museum of Art Series: "Chinese Exhibition at London."
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor; Sandor Vas, pianist.
8:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra concert, Phillip James, conductor.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Bruna Castagna, contralto; concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe soloist.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting": What Is America's Platform?"; discussions by audience.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Spencer Tracy and Alice Faye; Andres Segovia; Vi Bradley.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Cinema Theater: sketches; soloists; orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

What's Going On in the Arts

An Evening of Sonatas

THREE sonatas, representing three distinct musical idioms, were placed upon the program of the forty-first concert by the faculty of the Longy School last night at the Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College. They were the Cello Sonato by Malipiero, a Violin Sonata by Ross Lee Finney, and the Cello Sonata by Guy de Ropartz. Henriette d'Estournelles de Constant was the cellist, Norbert Lauga the violinist and Frederic Tillotson the pianist. The Malipiero and the Finney items were novelties.

Throughout the evening there was an air of informality which made this concert the more enjoyable. There are too few instances where the general public is the invited guest for music of this quality. Mme. de Constant revealed herself complete mistress of all the musical situations to which she was a contributor, playing with power and finesse. Mr. Tillotson applied himself with vigor to his task at the pianoforte. Had he appeared more conscious of nuance, his performance would have gained in interest. Mr. Lauga found opportunity during the performance of his number to exhibit his mastery over technique and to produce some very lovely tonal effects.

Of the compositions, this commentator found the de Ropartz the most interesting, both as to thematic material and the treatment of it. Of the three movements, the middle one alone 'inclined toward musical verbosity, although one concedes the text both beauty and dignity. The Malipiero work is in three sections played as one continuous movement, the transitions smoothly accomplished. Arresting chords open the work and give a partial key to the mood of the entire opus, the final vivace of which taxes the powers of each performer.

Young Mr. Finney's sonata, while technically written in three movements, really resolved itself into a work in virtually three-part song form. While Mr. Finney exhibits a certain skill and inventiveness in the first movement and some feeling for melodic line in the second movement, the third movement gives little by way of surprise. The composer, who was present, should feel grateful for an expert performance. In all, a concert not too long and imbued with charm.

G. M. S.

The Dance—New York Notes

IT IS expected that Martha Graham's new composition, "Horizons," will be ready for performance at her concert at the Guild Theater, Sunday evening, Feb. 23. After a subsequent concert on Sunday evening March 1, she will begin her transcontinental tour, extending to the Pacific coast. Martha Graham and her group will appear at the Washington Irving High School next Saturday evening, as sixth in the series of Students Dance Recitals.

Tonight will see the opening at the New School for Social Research of its second annual series of modern dance recitals, with a program by Lillian Shapero and group, and Mary Radin. Eight recitals are scheduled, to be given on alternate Wednesday evenings. The purpose of the series is to provide young dancers of creative ability an opportunity to try out their work before an audience, without expense to themselves.

Saturday morning, Esther Junger will give a recital-demonstration in the Sculpture Court of the Brooklyn Museum, the third of a series of weekly dance events held there while the exhibition of paintings and drawings, "The Dance in Art," continues its run. The exhibition will close on March 15.

On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 16, Elna Lillback will make her first New York appearance of the season at the Guild Theater, Norman Lloyd at the piano and her group assisting. Same evening, Carmen Rooker will be presented in a studio recital at 15 West 67th Street.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 23, Sarita, seen recently in Boston and earlier in the season in New York, will present her program of Spanish dances at the Vanderbilt Theater, assisted by Ricardo Romero, pianist, and Antonio Perez, guitarist, as before.

Ballets to organ accompaniment will be given by Lasar Galpern and 20 dancers, in a series of programs to begin in Washington on Feb. 25. Among them is "The Prodigal Son," a five-act ballet to music of César Franck, Bach's Fantasia and Fugue in G minor, a "Chassidic Dance" (Beymer) and a "Machine Dance" (Schulteo).

The Ruth Page Ballets are coming to the Adelphi Theater on Sunday and Monday evenings, March 1 and 2, with orchestral accompaniment and décor, the latter by Nicholas Remisoff. Aaron Copland will conduct the orchestra for his composition, "Hear Ye! Hear Ye!" (a courtroom drama, choregraphy by Miss Page). Miss Page's "Gold Standard" (music by Ibert), "Iberian Monotone" (Ravel's "Bolero") and "Love Song" (Schubert) will be under the musical direction of Isaac Van Grove.

Lisa Parnova and Edwin Strawbridge will give a joint recital at the Guild Theater on Sunday evening, March 8.

M. L.

New School Plan Sought in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—District school boards and tax levies may soon be relics of the past in Arizona. Reorganization of the school system, with a shifting of the financial burden and centralization of authority, appear likely to result from the 1936 campaign.

Gov. B. B. Moeur started the present discussion when he advocated diversion of all revenues from sales and luxury taxes, and other excises, to support of the schools. That revenue amounted to over $4,000,000 in 1935. It was used to retire registered warrants and for unemployment relief. Now the State is within three or four months of a cash basis and Governor Moeur expects that the unemployment emergency will soon pass.

Without going into detail, Governor Moeur urged centralization of administration as one of the advantages to be gained from his plan. If the State takes over the entire load, with the counties and districts contributing nothing, the local school board will logically be abolished.

Dreier Quits Troubador And Joins Staff of Yankee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, N. H.—Thomas Dreier, whose New Hampshire Troubador, promotion magazine of the State Planning and Development Commission, has reached a top-notch place during its five years of existence, has announced his resignation as editor. He has joined the staff of Yankee, a New England monthly magazine, published here, to which he will contribute a column dealing with Yankee advertisers, called "Traveling New England Trails."

Mr. Dreier is known for his house organs from Halifax to Hawaii. He has conducted a number of these in addition to publishing the Troubador, which is probably one of the most effective and readable state-promotion organs ever produced. Containing no direct blurbs, the magazine is filled instead with excellent photographs and fine prose and verse.

Leibowitz to Enter Case If Hauptmann Tells Truth

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Samuel S. Leibowitz, New York criminal lawyer, said today he had agreed to enter the Hauptmann case after a conference with Mrs. Richard Bruno Hauptmann "if Hauptmann would tell the truth." At the conclusion of an hour and a half conference with the attorney in his office, Mrs. Hauptmann left for the Trenton State Prison where her husband is confined in the death house, awaiting execution for the slaying of the Lindbergh baby.

The attorney said he was convinced that the entire spot of the crime had not been told and termed "ridiculous" the assumption that only one man was involved. He criticized both the defense and prosecution in Hauptmann's trial at Flemington, N. J. and added that only one man could save Hauptmann from the electric chair and that is Hauptmann himself.

Customs Service Finds Problems In End of AAA Taxes

End of the AAA has brought complications to Boston customs collectors and importers it was disclosed today. Several thousand dollars are tied up in customs receipts and the special compensation tax which was levied against imports upon which a processing tax would have been paid had the goods been manufactured in this country.

The collection of customs is a very complicated procedure, and takes several weeks. For that reason the collectors have worked out a system whereby they estimate, as nearly as they can, the amount that should be paid. When this is collected, the goods are entered and may be distributed after they are weighed.

Samples are kept for checking and when the actual amount is computed the customs amount is either deducted from the deposit and the balance sent to the importer or a bill is sent for the amount needed above the deposit to cover the duty. This procedure is called liquidating the customs, and it also applied to the compensating tax.

When this latter was ended by the Supreme Court decision, Boston customs collectors were ordered to hold up all liquidating, both of duties and the compensating tax, until new orders came. The new orders haven't come, so all the liquidating is piling up. Today Boston importers urged Washington to at least separate the compensating tax and customs liquidation and thus release to them the money due them from deposits that were over and above the actual duty as finally figured.

Few Cones and Chemicals Will Tint Blazing Logs All Colors of Rainbow

Here's a tip for industrious handymen. You no longer have to buy those little sticks which give out such pretty colors when burned in the fireplace. With a little ingenuity and patience you can make them yourself.

How to do it is explained by Robert B. Parmenter, extension forester of Massachusetts State College. He has compiled complete directions for coloring flames of red, blue, green, orange or purple—at very little expense.

All you have to do, Mr. Parmenter explains, is pick up a few pine cones in the woods and treat them with certain chemicals. For instance, strontium nitrate gives a red color; barium nitrate gives blue, copper chloride gives green; calcium chloride provides an orange glow, and lithium chloride gives purple.

In treating the cones, the desired chemical is dissolved in a wooden tub or earthen crock in the proportion of one pound to one gallon of water. (Metal containers cannot be used because of the effect of the chemicals). The cones are then placed in a basket or porous bag and dipped in the solution.

After they drain a bit, spread the cones on paper and leave them to dry overnight. In the morning the cones are ready to be placed in red cheesecloth bags and hung near the fireplace.

Professor Talks Politics With 'Too Good' Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Students do take their professors seriously, it seems.

Take, for instance, Prof. Robert C. Angell of the University of Michigan sociology department. He had been a little depressed because his students had not warmed to his suggestion that they take a greater interest in politics.

Now, while he feels pleased because his students have started to respond, Professor Angell is just a little embarrassed. It so happens that he is Democratic candidate for supervisor in the sixth ward.

After one of his lectures on politics and the part students should play, one of his seniors, Francis J. Conlin, took the professor seriously, went to the City Hall and filed a petition as Republican candidate for supervisor in the sixth ward.

Professor and student will battle it out in the March election.

Road Markers Become Hazards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Iron markers denoting places of historic interest along Virginia highways will be relocated as a safety measure, Highway Commissioner Henry G. Shirley said. Reports from the state police show that frequently motorists halting their machines to read the markers are struck by other cars approaching from behind. The markers will be moved back from the road and approached by short runways.

Forfeiture of Charters Urged At Public Utility Hearing

State House Hearings

A drastic proposal to force gas and electric companies to forfeit their charters if the State Public Utilities Commission orders a rate reduction in a case brought before the commission by the people themselves was made by Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford today.

A member of the Legislative Committee on Power and Light, Senator Casey was listening to utility counsel arguments against several measures to lower the barriers against municipal ownership of public utilities. The proponents had their day a week ago. Rabidly opposed to the present utility setup, Senator Casey listened to the arguments as long as he could. Then he blurted forth his proposal.

Forfeiture Urged

"If you fellows were forced to forfeit your charters if a citizen-sponsored rate case resulted in a rate reduction order, you would be more careful to see that your profits were equitable," he said.

Sheldon H. Wardwell, legislative counsel for the New England Gas and Electric Association, answered, "Such a provision would drive capital away from the utilities." The Senator added, "I don't want to destroy your business but I do want to stop utilities from burglarizing the people."

Hearings Postponed

Postponement of hearings appeared the order of the day. The legislative committee on constitutional law, which gradually has become the nemesis for Communists because of its anti-communistic activities, postponed a hearing on measure in favor of biennial sessions of the legislature. The delay of two weeks had been requested by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, the organization which was one of the original petitioners.

The legal affairs committee postponed hearing a bill allowing package liquor stores to open on legal holidays. The opponents of the measure, including the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League representative were ready to be heard, but the liquor dealers were having a convention in New York. Therefore the bill was put over.

One-House Plan

Governor Curley's proposal to establish a unicameral legislature in Massachusetts, in place of the present two-house body, will be bitterly fought by the members of the legislative committee on constitutional law, it was indicated today.

The members expressed their opposition sentiment to the proposal when they fired unfriendly questions at A. Frank Reel, representing the Citizens' Fact-Finding Committee, headed by Edward A. Filene. The organization was in favor of the measure on the grounds of economy and better legislative procedure. Mr. Reel was the only proponent. He favored a one-branch legislature over biennial sessions, saying more economy would result with a unicameral body meeting annually.

Municipal League

Massachusetts municipalities, faced with serious financial problems, need an organization through which they may exchange experience and information to assist each other in meeting various conditions, Mayor George J. Bates of Salem today told the legislative committee on municipal finance.

He was appearing to favor passage of a bill allowing the cities and towns to form a League of Municipalities for the exchange of information.

The Mayor contended that the cost of the league would have been paid many times over, if such an organization existed for the exchange of information on handling federal funds.

"None of us know," he said, "where the road is going to end. It is a pretty distressing situation. Something has got to be done."

Budget Hearing

The Republican "budget-cutting" trio of the House Ways and Means Committee, Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Representative Albert F. Bigelow, chairman, of Brookline, and Representative William B. Baker of Newton, failed to turn their guns of criticism on Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, when his budget item was considered today. Instead one of them, Representative Herter, actually praised the commissioner.

Coming to an item set aside for travel expense, Mr. Herter noticed it was less than last year. The Representative, therefore, remarked, "The committee should extend to you a vote of thanks. It is a most novel experience."

Governor's Council

The Governor's Council was classed as a "hockshop and a trading post for patronage" by Senator Thomas M. Burke, of Boston, before the legislative committee on constitutional law today. He appeared before his own committee to favor his bill for a constitutional amendment abolishing the Council.

The Council, he charged has usurped the powers of the Legislature in projecting itself into the parole situation and other departmental problems. The Senator would have the upper house of the Legislature perform the council's present duties of confirming appointments and the like.

He also charged that one councillor does not live in the district he represents.

Safety Strike Urged On Arizona Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOBE, Ariz.—How to make highways safe was the principal question discussed at the annual convention of the Arizona Good Roads Association, held here. Among resolutions adopted was one urging the State Highway Commission to paint a stripe down the center of every pavement. Possibly 10 per cent of Arizona roads are so marked and it has been demonstrated that the stripe reduces accidents.

In his opening address, Frank R. Goodman, Winslow, president of the association, who was later re-elected for a third term, praised the State Highway Patrol and recommended that the association continue its support of schoolboy traffic patrols.

Earl V. Miller, safety engineer of the highway commission, said that most accidents are caused by speeding on roads not built for travel upward of 100 miles an hour. Commissioner C. E. Addams stated that it would cost $26,223,000 to bring Arizona's present highway system up to United States Bureau of Roads standards. It was announced, however, that progress toward that goal is being made steadily.

Engineering Award Won by Australian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The 1935 award of the Institute of Marine Engineers, London, has been won by a West Australian, A. T. Bowden lecturer in charge of the mechanical engineering department of the University of Western Australia.

The nominal prize of £50 is made bi-annually for the best paper on the heavy oil engine. The paper is to be read in London in February, and later presented at the annual meeting of the institute.

The late Herbert Ackroyd Stuart inaugurated the award under a special bequest to the institute. Some years ago he was a well-known engineer in Western Australia, and a leading figure in the development of the heavy oil engine.

Diamonds Found in Brazil

Dispatches from Sao Luiz, capital of the northern state of Maranhao, Brazil, say diamond mines have been discovered in the interior.

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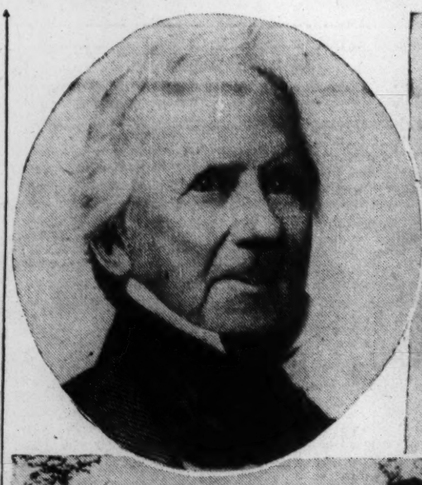
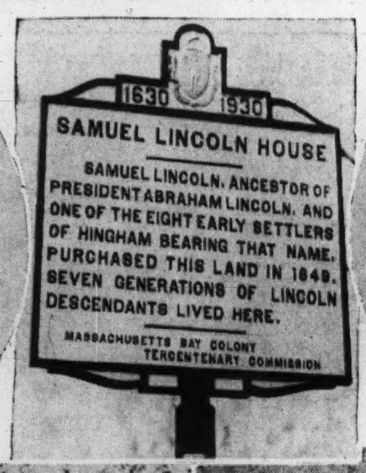
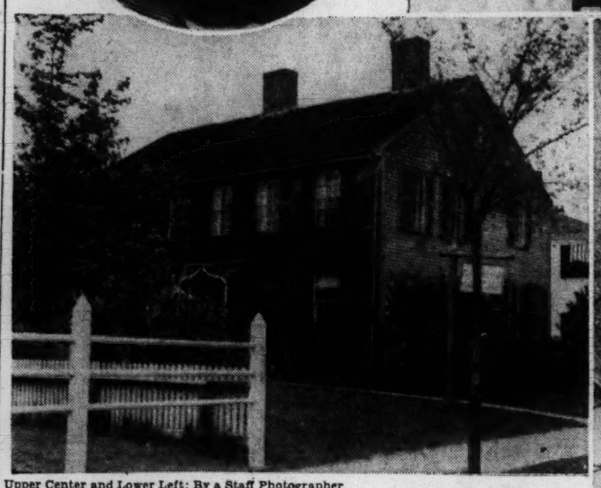
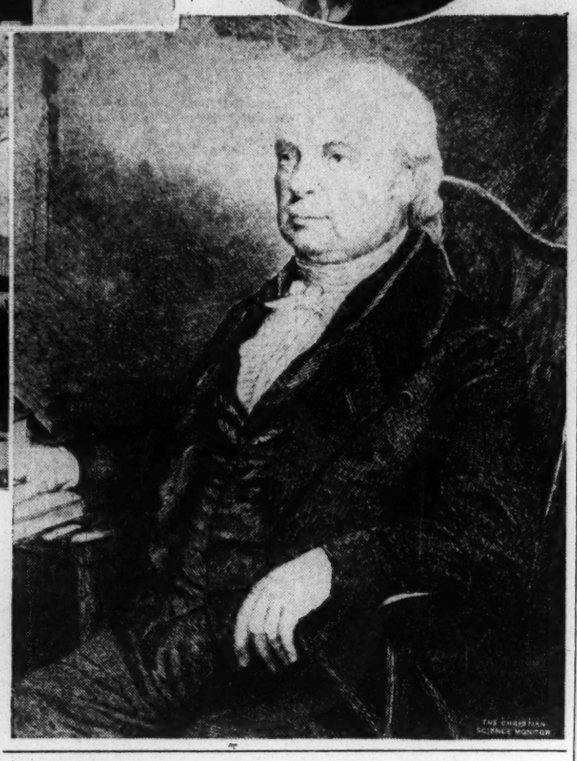
Lincolns Settled in Massachusetts and Spread West

Samuel Lincoln was the progenitor of the Emancipator — An English weaver, he arrived in Hingham, near Boston, in 1637—Part of the house he built there still stands—Family played big part in New England politics.




1630 1930
SAMUEL LINCOLN HOUSE
SAMUEL LINCOLN, ANCESTOR OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, AND ONE OF THE EIGHT EARLY SETTLERS OF HINGHAM BEARING THAT NAME, PURCHASED THIS LAND IN 1849. SEVEN GENERATIONS OF LINCOLN DESCENDANTS LIVED HERE.
MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY TERCENTENARY COMMISSION





Upper Center and Lower Left: By a Staff Photographer

Lincoln's Relatives Left Imprint on New England History

Upper Left—Levi Lincoln Jr., Governor of Massachusetts, 1825-1833. Upper Center—Marker at the Samuel Lincoln House in Hingham, Mass. Upper Right—Enoch Lincoln, Governor of Maine for Three Terms, Beginning 1826. Lower Left—The Samuel Lincoln House in Hingham. Lower Right—Levi Lincoln, Acting Governor of Massachusetts in 1808 and United States Attorney General, 1801-1805

While much of the world joined today in tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, New England took special pride in recalling that its mellow countryside, which has nurtured so many of the nation's great, was also the soil from which the Lincoln family sprang in the New World. It was at Hingham, almost a suburb of Boston, that Samuel Lincoln, a weaver, arrived in 1637.

He had a grant of land near what is now the town's center, and he built a substantial house. A section of it still stands. And he founded a line of Lincolns which besides the renowned Abe contributed two Governors to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and one to the State of Maine.

The Family Spreads

One of Samuel's sons, Mordecai, moved to what is now North Scituate. He built a home for himself, which still stands, and one for his son, which burned only a few years ago. It was from this North Scituate branch of the Lincolns that there migrated the part of the family that moved west and from which came "Honest Abe."

The Hingham branch remained in Massachusetts and played a dominant role in local politics for many years. In fact Levi Lincoln, a great-grandson of Samuel, was Governor of Massachusetts when Abraham was born out in Kentucky. And one of the last political actions of Levi Lincoln Jr. was, as a presidential elector in 1864, to cast his vote for his kinsman from the West.

Governor Seven Years

Levi Jr., besides being a presidential elector, also followed in his father's footsteps by serving as Governor of Massachusetts. He was first elected in 1825. He was continuously re-elected to the office until 1833, when he voluntarily withdrew. Although Massachusetts has had more than 50 chief executives since Levi Lincoln Jr., not one has equaled his record for continuous service.

Only two years after Levi Lincoln began his seven years as Massachusetts' Governor, his younger brother, Enoch Lincoln, was elected Governor of Maine. He was re-elected for three successive terms and gained the approbation of both political parties.

Star Rose in the West

While Levi Jr. and Enoch were thus serving, Abraham Lincoln was beginning that now famous career as rail-splitter, boatman, soldier, clerk, surveyor, merchant-postmaster, and, in 1834, his entrance into politics as a member of the Illinois Legislature.

When unveiling a bust of Abraham Lincoln in the "Old Church" in Hingham, England, J. W. Davis, then Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, said:

"It was from this village that Lincoln's progenitors set out almost 300 years ago to taste the great adventure of the New World and to join with those bold and hardy pioneers who were carving a new home in the transatlantic wilderness. Samuel Lincoln, the Norfolk weaver, left Hingham, according to tradition, in the year 1633. Abraham Lincoln, his remote descendant, returns today in this memorial."

Fitts Is Acquitted On Perjury Charges In Los Angeles Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Buron Fitts, district attorney for Los Angeles County for the past eight years, was acquitted here Feb. 7 of perjury charges, based on his testimony before the 1934 grand jury investigating his personal real estate transactions.

Superior Court Judge Pat R. Parker was imported from Mono County to try the case, and after 24 days of proceedings, the jury returned its verdict in two hours.

Judge Parker's instructions confined the case to consideration of two points:

Did Mr. Fitts perjure himself before the 1931 grand jury when he testified that he received no part of the $2000 cash down payment made to his parents for a seven-acre Claremont orange grove by Lucien C. Wheeler, private investigator for John P. Mills in the notorious "Hollywood love mart" case? (The detective was a former district attorney aide.)

Did he, Mr. Fitts, testify falsely when he told the 1931 Grand Jury he did not profit from a $7300 trust deed given by Mr. Wheeler to the parents of Mr. Fitts?

Behind the case lay the allegation that the transaction was connected with the subsequent dismissal by Mr. Fitt's office of morals charges against Mr. Mills.

During the trial were echoed the claims voiced in the grand jury investigations that the whole effort was based on political motives to oust the district attorney. The indictment, however, refused to charge the defendant with bribery or conspiracy.

Police Chief Shot

SOUTH RIVER, N. J., Feb. 11 (AP)—Police Chief Charles Eberwein was fatally shot last night as he sat in the borough council chamber by a tavern-keeper who was about to be given a hearing on charges of sale of untaxed (bootleg) liquor. The slayer, who police said was Jacob Rutkowski, fired five shots. He then shot himself. His condition is described as "very critical."

Army Fliers Turn From Maneuvers To Capers in Concord Winter Sport

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12 (AP)—Army fliers turned today from winter maneuvers to winter sports.

The daily theoretical raid, a part of the army air corps' 15-days test of equipment under severe winter conditions, was called off.

Mechanics, who have been laboriously starting cold motors in zero temperatures, will do it today for fun—and prizes. Other routine duties will be performed in carnival spirit.

The climax of the festivities will be a "hockey game" between the 20th Bombardment Squadron of Langley Field, Va., and a unit from Barksdale Field, La. Few of the players have ever been on skates.

Women's Club Observes 25 Years of Activity

The West Roxbury Women's Club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary yesterday at the Highland Club with a special "at home" program. Featured at the meeting were displays of "miniature exhibits" showing the club work during the past quarter of a century.

During the course of its progress, the club has achieved a record of service to the community in which it now claims 500 members. The organization has awarded a $200 scholarship to a West Roxbury girl each year and it devotes about one fifth of its income annually to philanthropic purposes. Mrs. Norman R. Hastings is president of the club.

Icebreaker Fails to Cut Way to Pawtucket Harbor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 12 (AP)—Ice a foot thick in the Seekonk River yesterday defied the efforts of the coast guard cutter Faunce, equipped as an icebreaker, to open the port of Pawtucket.

From 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning until dusk last night the Faunce bucked the ice above Philipsdale, but advanced only a mile. At the end of the day it still was a mile from Pawtucket Harbor, which has been closed a month.

Bolivia Approves Pact

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Bolivian Congress on Feb. 8 ratified the Chaco War Peace protocol, which was given final approval by the Paraguayan Congress Feb. 7.

Behind the Microphones

Announcement that Ed Wynn had picked John S. Young, NBC announcer, as "straight man" for his new "Gulliver the Traveler" skits on the Columbia Network over WNAC, Boston, beginning Thursday, brought much pleasure to the local staffs of WBZ in Boston and Springfield. For it was the old story of "local boy makes good" repeated.

Mr. Young is a "WBZ alumnus" and one of an impressive group of announcers and performers who have made the network grade in New York from that station. Certainly Mr. Young has many well-wishers in New England even though this new position with Mr. Wynn means severance of his old ties with the National Broadcasting Company.

John S. Young

This Wynn-Young tieup is a strange combination. In his air roles Mr. Wynn is the epitome of nonsense, while Mr. Young is one of NBC's most serious and intellectual announcers. Hailing from Springfield, Mr. Young was graduated from and studied drama at Yale under Prof. George Pierce Baker. He announced on WBZ from 1925 until 1928, when he was brought to New York, where he was drafted for many top-grade network programs. Mr. Young is the second NBC announcer to be drafted by a comedian. James Wallington, readers may recall, was picked off by Eddie Cantor, also for a CBS program.

Among other WBZ announcers who are now announcing or have announced NBC network programs are Alwyn Bach and John S. Holbrook, both of whom won the American Academy of Arts and Letters awards for their radio diction. Running down the announcer list again we find Howard Petrie, Charles S. O'Connor, Donald Lowe and William Lundell among the group of "WBZ alumni" in New York.

Getting into the lists of artists who have transferred their activities from WBZ to network headquarters, we find Edward MacHugh, who brought his religious-song periods to the big city. Then there are the DeMarco Girls trio, who are heard currently in the "Your Hit Parade" NBC feature, Saturday evenings; Peg LaCentra, a popular soloist; Alden Edkins, an Atwater Kent audition winner, now heard in NBC vocal work and who has opera aspirations; Warren Hull, who was "straight man" for Beatrice Lillie in her radio programs, who "master-of-ceremonied" many other shows and who has now been drafted into pictures.

Among vocal groups from WBZ there are the Ronnie and Van duo and the Funnyboners Trio, who assumed the name of "The Jesters," later. In the executives group might be mentioned Edward Fitzgerald, who did a songs-at-the-piano turn, who is now musical director of WLW, Cincinnati; John Clark, former program director of WBZ, who is now a continuity director at KMOX, St. Louis, and Samuel Ross, formerly head of the New England affairs of the NBC Artists Service Bureau and now in charge of all artist work in the NBC managed and operated stations.

* * *

Swinging around to other radio stations in Boston we find that Jacques Renard, who is currently the butt of "Gracie's" jokes, made his first orchestra broadcast over WEEI from a small Chinese restaurant in the city. Then there are Edward Herlihy, who was recently called to NBC as an announcer, and Frank Gallop, a Columbia announcer, who were staff announcers of WEEI. Ruby Newman, who played at the Ritz-Carlton here and on WEEI's Sunday gasoline hour, is now heard over the network from New York.

* * *

Other artists recently drafted into network service from WEEI are Willie Morris, who sang on John Charles Thomas's programs, and is now heard on several NBC programs, and John Herrick and Russell Dorr, baritones, both network program soloists.

* * *

Coming around to the Yankee Network headquarters. Stations WNAC and WAAB, we find such alumni as Eddie Dunham, former organist of WNAC and now NBC orchestral supervisor; Harry Einstein, better known as "Nick Parkyakakas," who has conspicuously made good with Eddie Cantor; Adrian O'Brien and Alice O'Leary, singers, who have gone to WLW, Cincinnati, a connection probably clinched by their old friendship for Eddie Fitzgerald, and Morton Bowe, member of the Cavaliers, top NBC quartet.

* * *

On Air Tonight

Worth watching for tonight . . . dramatization of Ethelbert Nevin's "The Rosary" by special permission of Mrs. Nevin . . . WJZ network, except Boston, 5 p.m. . . . recital of Lincoln's Gettysburg address by Charles Laughton, actor, who gave it so effectively in his picture "Ruggles of Red Gap" . . . from London, NBC-WJZ network, except Boston, 6:15 p. m. . . . "Bell Song," noted aria from Delibes' opera "Lakme" by Lily Pons, soprano, WNAC, 9 p.m. . . . appearance of Jack Benny with Fred Allen, WEEI, 9 p.m. . . . John Charles Thomas, WBZ, 10 p.m. . . . address, "The State of the Nation," Herbert Hoover, WEEI, 10 pm. . . . addresses, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., at National Republican Club Lincoln Day dinner, WBZ, 10.30.

Brüning Described Efforts Of Germany to Halt Deflation

The desperate financial measures and reforms taken by the German Government in 1931 to 1932 to combat advancing deflation were discussed by Dr. Heinrich Brüning, former German Chancellor, in his Lowell Institute lecture last night.

Germany had great difficulty in combating this deflation, which, Dr. Brüning said, was caused by the withdrawal from Germany of three to four billions of Reichsmarks in short-term loans. Through the reparations agreement the credit of the Reich with the Central Bank was limited to between $25,000,000 and $100,000,000 in Treasury bills. Thus in times of urgent need for quick cash Germany could not, as could other nations, float internal loans.

Financial Problems

At the same time Germany was obliged to provide for the growing deficits in the Reich, the Federal States and the Municipalities by every six months cutting expenditures, salaries and by increasing taxation. It had also to find money by the same method for supporting agriculture, banks and industry.

Many German financiers at this time favored a mild inflation as a method of helping the country pay her war debts, but Dr. Brüning stated that his Government was convinced that the only result of either inflation or devaluation at this time would have been to ruin German credit. Nor would it have done any good, believes Dr. Brüning, as Germany had a debt abroad of 20,000,000,000 marks, aside from the reparations debt.

Aided by U. S.

Due to the increasing gravity of the world depression, it was necessary for Germany to rearrange her entire financial structure, he explained. The Government had to prepare industry and agriculture for the transfer of reparations from a basis of export surplus. At this time, Dr. Brüning stated, Germany received much assistance from the United States, for any financial collapse in Germany would greatly jeopardize the enormous amount of American money invested there.

The financial situation of central Europe was further complicated by the approaching fiscal collapse of Austria. At this time the German Government planned an economic accord with Austria and Czechoslovakia, but the plan was sabotaged by France, Dr. Brüning charged. The effect of the critical situation in Germany and Austria began to make itself felt in London in the summer of 1931. A reparations moratorium was favored by most European countries to relieve the strain on German finance, which then appeared to be headed for a breakdown.

Hoover Moratorium

In July, 1931, the Hoover moratorium went into effect, and was later extended in February, 1932, for another year. At the same time an agreement was reached among foreign bankers regarding the withdrawal of further short-term loans to Germany.

Through the help of Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of State Stimson, Germany was given sufficient credits to get through the winter of 1931-32. The German outlook for the first time in years, said Dr. Brüning, looked hopeful. It was, however, soon thrown into confusion again by England's desertion of the gold standard.

Gold Standard Crisis

Germany was now presented with the problem of whether to follow the pound sterling and devaluate or to adhere to the gold standard, Dr. Brüning explained. If Germany's foreign debt had been mostly in pounds, it would have been advantageous to follow England, but it was, for the most part, in dollars, and the result of devaluating the mark would have been to increase Germany's debt. Devaluation would have caused great suffering among that section of the population which had already seen all of its savings wiped out in the disastrous inflation of a few years previously.

On Dec. 8, 1931, came a decree, which provided for a reduction of salaries and government expenditures. It also hoped to control prices within the country, by lowering the price of some products and keeping the prices of others as much as three times above the world price.

Cutting Public Expenditures

In one year Germany was able to lower public expenditures by one third, while not lowering the buying power of the nation. During the same period Germany also experienced an increase in industrial activity, which would have kept on improving, according to Dr. Brüning, if it had not been for the repeated political complications.

A fair picture of the difficulty, under which the German Government was laboring, may be gathered from the country's budget for the year 1932. Of a total budget of 12,000,000,000 marks, only one third of this was at the disposal of the country for its normal needs Two billions had to go for reparations, 2,000,000,000 for the needs of those injured by the war, orphans, widows, etc. Another 4,000,000,000 had to go to the federal districts. Out of the 4,000,000,000 left to the Reich it was obliged to establish a sinking fund to provide for the seemingly inevitable bank crisis. Add to this the necessity of providing for 5,000,000 unemployed and the desperation of the German nation becomes easily understandable.

Consumer Neglected In Producing Policy, Professor Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 — The United States today is controlled by producers' policies to the neglect of the consumer, said Dr. Clair Wilcox, professor of economics at Swarthmore College, in an address at the Race Street Forum Feb. 9. Producers' interests are particular interests, he stated, while consumers' interests are general interests.

Dr. Wilcox declared the AAA was a program designed to bribe the farmer not to raise food. This program was based on the mistaken assumption that the United States enjoys a surplus, whereas the fact is, according to Dr. Wilcox, that such a surplus exists only in wheat and cotton.

"One family in eight," Dr. Wilcox told the Forum, "lives in a slum area. Three out of every four farmhouses lack ordinary conveniences. In American cities, in 1934, one home in 20 had no running water; one in 25 lacks a bathtub or a shower; one in 10 has no toilet; and one in every five is overcrowded."

Commenting on these figures, he remarked, "The sure test of any government policy is its effect upon production. In any country where the standard of living falls below a decent minimum, the need is for more, not less consumers' goods."

Rural Power Lines Quit Use of Poles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Electric poles that detract from the beauty of highways and that set up traffic hazards may soon become a thing of the past.

M. O. Swanson, chief engineer of the Rural Electrification Commission, foresees a day when all lines will be underground. "It is believed that the cost of underground rural distribution will soon reach a point permitting its general use in preference to the antiquated overhead system," he says.

Announcing that machines have been developed which plow the cable into the earth and cover it in one operation, Mr. Swanson points out that highways will not need to be followed, and that servicing costs will be run underground. "It is believed that the cost of underground rural distribution will soon reach a point permitting its general use in preference to the antiquated overhead system," he says.

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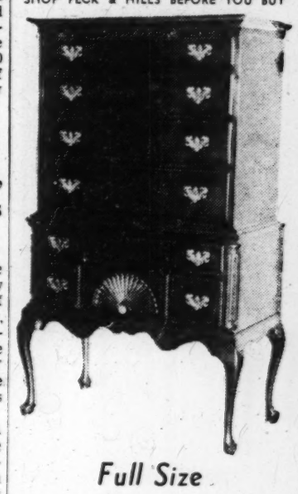

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Canadian Olympics Win—Hockey Scoring Plan—Dartmouth Captain's Career

Ballangrud Wins Second Speed Title

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger., Feb. 12 (AP)—America's bobsleighers were overmatched by the Swiss in the fourth winter Olympics today as Ivar Ballangrud won his second speed-skating title for Norway and Arthur Larsson captured the 18-kilometer cross country ski race.

Clinging to the advantage they had gained in the first two heats yesterday, the Swiss sleds piloted by Pierre Musy and Reto Capadrutt, finished one-two in the four-man bob-sleighing championship. J. Hubert Stevens brought one American entry home in fourth place and Francis Tyler piloted the other into sixth position.

Ballangrud, who tied an Olympic record in winning the 500-meter speed-skating test yesterday, shattered another by more than 20 seconds as he won the 5000-meter championship in 8m. 19.6s. Bob Peterson of Milwaukee and Eddie Schroeder of Chicago, only American entrants in the race, finished eleventh and fifteenth respectively.

The United States contingent likewise was distanced in the 18-kilometer cross-country ski race in which Scandinavians made a clean sweep of the first six places. Larsson was clocked in 1h. 14m. 38s. for the long grind and beat Obbjorn Hagen of Norway by 55 seconds. Pekka Niemi of Finland was third.

Meanwhile, Canada's hockey warriors, still smarting over their stunning 2-1 setback at England's hands last night, trounced Hungary, 15-0, before a capacity crowd in the stadium.

So great was the rush that attendants had to close the outside gates 20 minutes before the game started.

Ken Farmer scored five goals and Hugh Farquharson four as the Canadians ran up the biggest score of the tournament.

Hockey Briefs

CHICAGO Black Hawks left Boston completely stunned at the overwhelming licking the Bruins handed them, 7-1. They should have been stunned, for it is the first time any team has scored over six goals against Chicago since March 19, 1932, at Toronto, when the late Chuck Gardiner, Hawk goalie, was injured in the first period and the Maple Leafs ran rough-shod over Wilf Cude, who spared for Chuck, to win the game, 11 to 3.

Another interesting angle and a pleasant one from the Boston hockey viewpoint is that the seven goals created the season record for the locals in single game scoring achievement.

* * *

The goaltending battle for the Georges Vezina trophy between Mike Karakas of the Hawks and Tiny Thompson of the Bruins swung favorably toward the latter. They are tied for the season with seven shutouts each, but Karakas has been scored against 60 times to 52 for Tiny.

Dit Clapper of the Bruins received a letter from Perk Galbraith, former Boston star, and the latter is playing defense for Wichita in the American Association.

Carson Cooper is having his difficulties with the Rochester Cardinals. He took the team under league management and has been scoring victory after victory. Last night the club battered Cleveland, 7—2, but lost the gate receipts. The former club owner tied up the income from the game. He claims a breach of agreement with the league.

* * *

Like the Black Hawks, Montreal Maroons had more goals scored against them when Detroit won, 7 to 3, than in any single game since Dec. 2, 1934, and again like the Hawks, it last happened at Toronto, when the Leafs slipped eight by Dave Kerr, Maroon goalie at that time.

Canadiens are frantic to improve their showing in the league. In their line-up against Rangers they had three new men, Bill Miller, obtained from Maroons; Max Bennett, diminutive right winger from Springfield, and Toe Blake, hustling left winger of the Providence Reds.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, waivers were asked on Pit Lepine, veteran center; Armand Mondou, center and wing, and Irving Frew, defenseman. Both Lepine and Frew got away to bad starts early in the season because of injuries.

Events Tonight

Swimming—At Harvard Pool, Brookline High vs. Harvard Freshmen at 7:30 and Harvard Varsity vs. Boston Y. M. C. A. at 8:30.

Amusements

BOSTON

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SHUBERT— MAT. TODAY TONIGHT, 8:20
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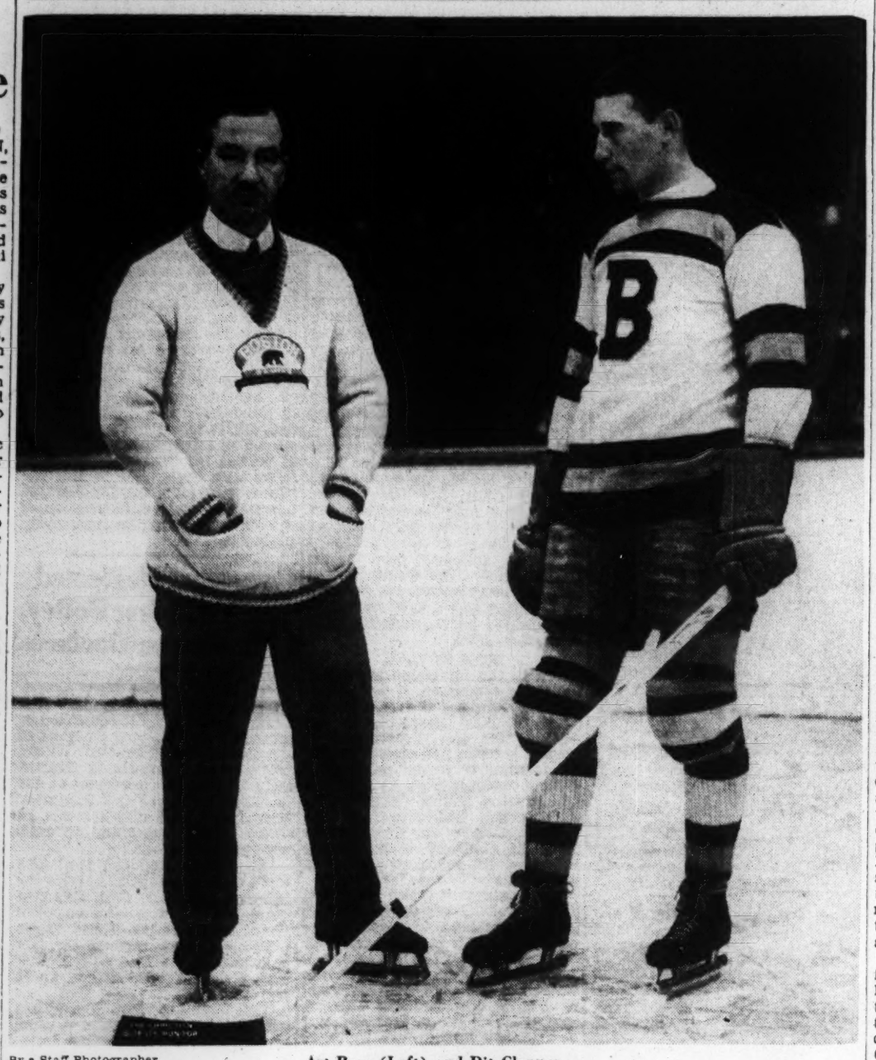


By a Staff Photographer

Art Ross (Left) and Dit Clapper

Bruin General Manager Fosters New Plan of Increasing Goal Scoring in Hockey. Instead of Devising New Rules or Widening Nets, He Would Force Goaltenders to Use Regulation Instead of Built-Up Sticks

Hutter Opposes Wood At Cambridge Tonight

Two of the rising young freestyle swimmers of the United States will meet tonight in Harvard's pool in the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge when the Crimson varsity faces the Boston Y. M. C. A. tank team. Charlie Hutter of Harvard and Edward Wood of the Y. M. C. A., who also swims for the Huntington School, match strokes in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events of the dual meet. Both are considered candidates for the United States Olympic team.

Hutter this year swam the 50-yard distance in the Harvard pool in 23-5s., thereby establishing the new pool record. He broke the former mark of 24s., held by Edward Wood and Albert Schwartz of Northwestern. Subsequently, Wood, in the 50-yard swim in the Harvard interscholastic meet, did 23 4-5s., and was not pushed, whereas Hutter was pressed to the limit by Mat Chrostowski of the Providence Boys' Club, when he did the 23 2-5s. last month.

Hutter also has established a Harvard pool record of 52 2-5s. in the 100-yard freestyle swim, but it is claimed that Wood has equalled that mark in practice swims, and will give the Crimson ace a closer race than Chrostowski did in their recent meeting.

The Boston Y team has been beaten this year only by the Providence Boys' Club, and has won seven meets. Harvard is undefeated. The meet will start at 8:30 o'clock.

Art Ross Determined to Push His Scheme for More Scoring

Just before the Boston Bruins took to the ice to trounce the Chicago Black Hawks, 7 to 1, thereby establishing their season record for high scoring, General Manager Art Ross again expressed determination to promote his scheme for more scoring. The scheme is to deprive the goaltenders of their present built up stick and equip them with the regulation size club now used by the other players.

Had Ross suspected that the Bruins would go on a rampage against the Hawks he might have withheld his renewed burst of enthusiasm until a more appropriate time. He has mentioned the plan before, but had not stated that he intended to place the idea before the official heads of the game.

"There are many ways in which a goaltender would miss his large stick in blocking shots," said Ross, "and the most bothersome would be those bounding or rolling pucks that would climb over the regulation stick more often than the present built-up affairs." Ross, incidentally, is credited with promoting the present built-up sticks.

The goaltender's stick is built up to three and three quarter inches and the blade is correspondingly deeper than that of the forward or defenseman. The most plausible excuse for trying the new Ross plan is that it involves no expense whatsoever and can be dropped without difficulty at any time.

In recent years hockey patrons and moguls have protested the scarcity in goalscoring. Sponsors of the game have racked their mental scope frantically to find a solution and everything from ridiculous rule changes to widening of nets have appeared in print. No plan has been deemed advisable to try.

Rule changes are dangerous in that the hockey fan today is fed up already on modernistic rules. While some of the new rules have decidedly improved the game, any continuance, especially along the no-offside idea, may turn it into shinny. Widening the nets undoubtedly is an answer, but the experimenting to reach a reasonable width could run into real expense and the process take a long time to find the proper width.

Tiny Thompson, Bruin goaltender, thinks the new Ross plan of regulation sticks would increase scoring. He could not vouch to what extent it would bring goals, but admitted the narrow club would handicap. George Hainsworth of the Toronto Maple Leafs also took the side of the affirmative and emphasized the difference in the size of the sticks.

With the idea favorable, plausible and easily carried out, let there be no more pleas for more scoring without giving the Ross plan a try. It can be put into execution at any time.

Dartmouth Hockey Star and Captain Hopes to Play With Boston Olympics

DARTMOUTH'S varsity hockey team left Boston early today, a sadly disappointed group after the sound thumping they received from Harvard at the Boston Arena last night. The final score was Harvard 10, Dartmouth 1.

Staff Photo

Paul L. Guibord

A bit sadder than the rest, however, was Capt. Paul L. Guibord, an inspiring leader and one of collegiate's finest hockey players. He, with four other members of the team, played their last game of hockey on Boston ice as a college group. They all are seniors and will be graduated next June.

Captain Guibord will be missed by the local fans, especially because of his excellent sportsmanship on the ice and the smoothness of his performance. A fast skater and clever stick handler, his many thrilling solos down the boards will be long remembered by his many admirers.

But Paul, in all probability, is not through playing hockey. He said last night, before going on the ice for the Harvard game, that he sincerely hoped to play with the Boston Olympics in the near future. Although he has had offers from professional teams, he said he was not particularly interested.

It was just a short time before the opening whistle and Paul was busy unpacking his hockey togs, but he, in between various duties, told of his personal ambitions.

"I have wanted to go to Oxford University in England when I finish Dartmouth," the Green star said, pulling on a long pair of green and white stockings, "but I find that the tuition is too high for my pocketbook.

"My next desire is to get into newspaper work, either in the editorial department or in the advertising end."

When asked why he refused the invitation to join the Boston Olympics this year he said he preferred to finish his college studies.

Getting back to hockey and the Dartmouth team, Paul expressed high hopes in landing on top of the Eastern College League (last night's result being a playoff and not a league affair). "People don't understand," he said, "why we play so much better at Hanover than we do here at the Arena. Our ice is so much harder and faster than any of this indoor ice that it seems as though there is wax on our skates when we get out there. Naturally we are slowed up and tire quickly."

As well as being Dartmouth's hockey star he also is one of the leading tennis players in college circles. He said he has all intentions of putting in a busy season for the Green this spring. He also hopes to play in various grass tournaments this summer at such famous places as Newport, Forest Hills and the Longwood tennis clubs. "But," he said, "I may go abroad this summer. That is provided I get the money. You see, several other fellows and myself are planning to buy a car and tour Europe."

Then the question was asked, "Which is your favorite, Paul, tennis or hockey?"

"Both," was the answer as he joined the rest of the team for last minute instructions from Coach Herb Gill.

Yale Sextet Prepares For Contest at Garden

Yale's varsity hockey warriors this week have settled down to the serious business of polishing up attack and defense in preparation for the opening game of the 36th Harvard-Yale hockey series which gets under way at the Boston Garden on Saturday night.

The Blue to date has one of the best records in recent years of Yale hockey. The team is tied with Dartmouth for first place in the Quadrangular Hockey League and has high hopes of knocking Harvard out of the league race when they cross sticks on Saturday night.

With the exception of a severe drubbing from McGill in December, Yale has been a formidable opponent. They tripped Dartmouth, 7 to 3, and Princeton, 2 to 1, in opening league games and lost to Dartmouth, 5 to 4, in overtime at Hanover in its third league contest.

At the beginning of the season, Coach Holcom York had only seven players with varsity experience. But with expert maneuvering he has made up an aggregation which has been the talk of the league. Fortunately Yale had two former freshmen goalers who could make the varsity grade in Thomas Stockhausen, who played goal for his freshman team in 1933, and Richard I. Pearce, captain and goaler of last year's freshmen, and they have been battling for the berth all year, with Stockhausen getting the call for the Harvard series.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	16	7	9	79	63	39
Chicago	16	3	14	59	60	35
Boston	16	3	14	63	52	35
Rangers	14	7	14	67	75	35

Canadian Division

Montreal	14	5	13	69	71	33
Toronto	15	3	14	87	78	33
Americans	12	4	17	71	75	28
Canadiens	9	8	17	63	84	26

Results Feb. 11

Detroit 7, Montreal 3.
Rangers 1, Canadiens 1.
Boston 7, Chicago 1.

Hockey Matches Predominate In Olympic Games

By **R. Maillard Stead**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Ger.—The predominating event on the program of the Fourth Olympic Winter Games here is the ice hockey tournament. It began on the afternoon of the opening day, Feb. 6, and will end on the afternoon of the closing day, Feb. 16. Other contests come and go, but ice hockey holds the stage from rise to fall of the curtain.

The drama that unfolds itself reveals that the European standard of play is higher today than it has ever been before. Ice hockey is an old game in the New World, but in the Old it is new—at least in its intensive, transatlantic form. Repeated visits of hard-skating, keen-battling North Americans in recent years have taught a lesson. And Europe has learned it well.

Best Team Europe Ever Saw

The gulf that has existed between Canada and America on the one side and the European national teams on the other is pictured quite clearly in the Olympic results. The Canadians have won the ice-hockey championship every time since it was instituted in 1920 and the United States have been second three times out of a possible four. And when the Americans did not figure as runnerup, in 1928, it was for the very simple reason that at the last moment they decided not to enter for the tournament. That decision gave the Toronto Graduates a ludicrously easy passage. They went through the whole Olympic competition without having a single goal scored against them. Later, at Davos (Switzerland) they had a severe shock. Someone penetrated their defense. But they won the match in which he did it by six goals to one with their trainer included in an emergency lineup.

Canada, 1928, is regarded as the finest ice hockey side ever seen in Europe. The teams that have borne the Maple Leaf in past Olympic tournaments are the Winnipeg Falcons (1920), the Toronto Granites (1924), Toronto Varsity Grads (1928), and the Winnipeg Hockey Club (1932).

In the world's championship, an annual affair, Canada has only once failed to gain first place. That was at Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1933, when the Massachusetts Rangers sent the Stars and Stripes to the masthead. Yes, we have to concede that ice hockey is Canada's game. Canadian boys skate as soon as they can walk, they have sticks in their grasp as soon as their hands are big enough to hold them, and, by comparison with Europeans, they are seasoned veterans of the rink by the time they reach big-league play. Ice hockey, in fact, is an instinct with them, and the only people able to challenge their supremacy seriously have been the Americans, some of whom begin to play enthusiastically when young and develop in a hard school.

Worldwide Appeal

Now for a word or two about the European game. I suppose with a little encouragement one might trace its history along a romantic course to the days when baggy-trousered Dutchmen on skates swung a crooked stick at a chip of wood on the frozen canals, with the windmill sails turning picturesquely in the winter breeze. Anyhow, that is a pretty thought. And it is the way golf is said to have started. Which clearly proves something, though I can't just think what it is.

More prosaic researches show, however, that the game was introduced into Europe from Canada by Georges Meagher, famous skating professional, in 1894—that is to say, some eight years before it was played in England. It would be hard to imagine a more eloquent testimony to the worldwide appeal exercised since then by the game than the tournament at the Olympic festival which has converted the twin villages of Garmisch and Partenkirchen, here in the Bavarian Alps, into a blaze of bunting and a babel of tongues. France was the pioneer nation for ice hockey in Europe and took the lead in founding the International Ice Hockey League in 1908.

The British conception of the game developed from the old English game of bandy, played with a round ball, not a flat puck. International matches were first staged in Europe in 1903-04, between French and Belgian teams, and the following season an English side made its first appearance on the Continent. Prince's Club, of London, took ice-hockey into Switzerland, and, in a short space of time, the game became so cosmopolitan that an international agreement about rules became imperative.

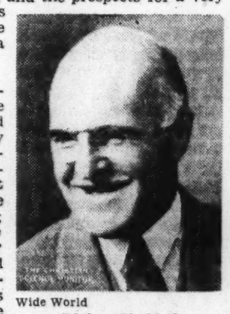
The first international tournament in Europe took place in Berlin towards the end of 1908. This was won by England (in other words, Prince's Ice Hockey Club) which in January, 1910, captured the first European championship. Since then the European title has gone all over the place, to Bohemia, Belgium, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, France, Switzerland, Austria and Germany. In past Olympic tournaments, dominated as I have said, by Canada and America, Sweden won a second place at Amsterdam in 1928 and thirds went to Czechoslovakia at Antwerp in 1920, to Great Britain at Paris in 1924, to Switzerland in 1928 and to Germany at Lake Placid, New York, in 1932.

By-Plays

By **George M. R. Holmes**
Sports Editor

A Short, Harmonious Meeting

THE annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in Philadelphia last Saturday goes down in the records as one of the most harmonious and shortest ever held by that association. Re-election of officers, setting of places for the national championship tournaments, passing on the ranking lists, report of the treasurer and such other business as was acted upon required little more than two hours. That the administartion of Walter Merrill Hall will continue as satisfactorily as in the past seems assured, and the prospects for a very successful season on clay and turf courts never appeared better. With a net revenue for 1935 of $19,139.26, the association is in a splendid financial condition.



Wide World

Walter M. Hall

The Intercollegiate Tournament

Last year the United States intercollegiate championships were awarded to the central West for the first time and played on clay courts. The experiment worked very well, and, as a result, Northwestern University will again have the pleasure of staging the tournament. It is hard for the East to see this tournament taken from the location where it was held for many years; but with players coming from all over the country, there seems to be good reason for the holding of the tournament at a central location. The Merion Cricket Club was always a fine host to the collegians, and it is to be hoped that it will be given some tournament to make up for the loss of the intercollegiates. The final round of the American Zone Davis Cup play would be a good substitute for Merion.

Doubles Back to Longwood

We cannot help commending the association for giving the doubles tournament to the Longwood Cricket Club for the second successive year, despite the agreement that it should alternate with the Germantown Cricket Club. Up to 1934, the doubles had been held at Longwood year in and year out; but that year it was decided to let Germantown have it. The result was that Longwood proved to be a better location for the tournament, so far as paid attendance went, and so it is given the preference this year. This is indeed gratifying to New England fans for Longwood has for years played a prominent part in lawn tennis and, if for nothing more than tradition's sake, should be entitled to some kind of a national championship.

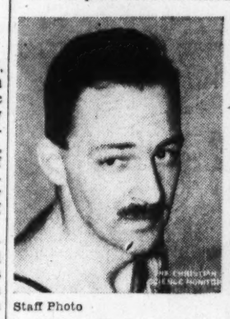
Renewing the Interscholastic Tournament

But one of the most pleasing things that happened at the annual meeting was the renewing of the national interscholastic championship. This was at one time one of the most popular tournaments in the eastern part of the country. Started under the auspices of Harvard University in 1891 it was held annually until 1916. It was discontinued until 1923 when it was held that year and next. Since then it has not been held. This tournament is unquestionably an aid to the development of star players and among its winners are some of the greatest players of the past. It is planned to hold the singles in connection with the men's and women's singles at Forest Hills, N. Y., and the doubles at Longwood in connection with the national men's and women's championships. It is to be hoped that a large and strong entry will be made.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Club Ties for Squash Title

THE battle is on. Last night while the Union Boat Club Blues were resting on their laurels through a bye, the Harvard Club of Boston squash racquets team finished its regular schedule in a spectacular tie with the Blues for the Class A interclub championship. The clubmen defeated the Harvard Graduates by five matches to one.



Staff Photo

Thomas E. Jansen Jr.

Harvard Club and the Union B. C. Blues will have to meet in a playoff to determine the 1935-36 Class A champion. Last season, Harvard University's varsity team carried off the honor.

Thomas E. Jansen Jr., captain of the Harvard Club team, last night led the struggle to overtake the Blues by scoring an impressive, straight-game victory over Donald Meiklejohn, leader of the Harvard Graduates, at 15—9, 15—11, 15—13. The other Harvard Club victories were scored by John M. Hall, A. M. Sonnabend, A. L. Devens and W. F. Howes.

The Harvard University team, which has been handicapped during the interclub season by the temporary loss of E. Rotan Sargent through an injury, finished in third place. Yesterday Sargent returned to the lineup, helping Harvard to defeat the University Club, 5 to 1. Lincoln's Inn closed its schedule with a 6-to-0 victory over the Union Boat Club Whites.

Harvard Grads finished in fourth place in the standing, with Lincoln's Inn taking fifth, University Club sixth, and U. B. C. White last position.

* * *

First Game at Beehive

Bob Quinn of the Bees and Eddie Collins of the Red Sox have put their heads together and decided that the first two exhibition games between the two local clubs will be played at the National League park, recently renamed the Beehive, on April 10 and 11. The third game, April 12, will be played at Fenway Park. This city series always develops keen local interest and gives Bostonians their first opportunity to pass judgment on new players.

* * *

Daly Leaves Feb. 21

Tom Daly, the Red Sox coach, and Johnny Orlando, assistant trainer, leave for Florida one week from Friday, four days ahead of the first squad of newspapermen and players. Tom and John will drive Eddie Collins' automobile to New York and from there take a boat to Jacksonville.

* * *

Here and There

Spring must be near at hand . . . The North Medford Club has just announced its annual 20-mile road race, which will be held March 21 . . . Johnny Kelley of Arlington is expected to run again . . . Entries are being mailed to Jimmy Henigan, 194 Salem Street, Medford . . . The deadline is March 14 . . . The play-off for the Class C, division 1, squash racquets team title was won last night by the Harvard Medical School, which defeated the University Club, 4 to 2 . . . The ineligible Boston College shot putter, Dimitri Zaitz, who startled the fans last Saturday night by defeating Jack Torrance, world record holder, in the B. A. A. games, plans to compete in the New York A. C. games this coming Saturday . . . Leslie Rawding has been elected president of the Massachusetts Bay 18-Foot Knockabout Association . . . R. W. Pigeon is secretary and treasurer . . . Donald MacIntosh and A. E. Whittemore will act as judges during the 1936 season.

* * *

Maroons Face Owls

Tomorrow evening in the Boston Arena, the Owls will threaten the undefeated record of the Boston Maroons, who won the first-half championship of the Commercial Amateur Hockey League . . . The Owls have a stronger outfit with the return of O'Connell and the addition of Phil Scully, former Dartmouth star . . . In the other games, the Shawmut Indians will play the Herald-Traveler; Jackson-Curtis will take on the Globe Hockey Club and Clarendon will meet Spaulding Moss in the closing contest . . . A large group of varsity and freshmen oarsmen have answered the spring call at M. I. T. . . . They met Coach Bill Haines in the boathouse last evening . . . Boston University's hockey players have gone to Durham, N. H., where they meet the New Hampshire Wildcats today . . . Harvard certainly turned the tables on Dartmouth when the Crimson hockeyists beat the Green at the Arena last night, 10 to 1.

More Grandstand Seats Available At Fenway Park

A cold wind howled through the empty seats of Fenway Park. Snow blanketed the playing field and whitened the wide open spaces in the right and center field bleachers. Eddie Collins glanced over this barren scene and remarked: "Doesn't look much like baseball now. You couldn't even play hockey here. Yes, a baseball park is quite a useless place in the winter, unless its cold atmosphere makes one better appreciate the warm weather that comes later with baseball."

Several workmen were at the first base end of the grandstand. "What are they doing?" we asked the Red Sox general manager.

"When the American League season opens here in April, 3500 additional grandstand seats will be available to our patrons," said Collins. "These seats will be taken from the end of the right field pavilion nearest the center of the grandstand."

"But this change will bring one end of the reserved seat section out into right field," we suggested. "Aren't fans liable to balk at buying grandstand seats that far from home plate?"

"Here is the answer to that," continued the Red Sox boss. "Last year we played to several near-capacity houses and on each occasion all grandstand tickets were sold before the bleachers were filled. If Boston fans want more grandstand seats, then we are going to give them more. At Yankee Stadium and the Polo Grounds in New York, and at Navin Field in Detroit, the grandstand goes around the outfield. I am sure a majority of our customers would rather have a reserved seat, even though it be close to right field, than stand up or not get in at all.

"If we fill these additional 3500 grandstand seats six times this year they will pay for rebuilding. Personally I think we will fill them more than six times."

The park was rebuilt in the winter of 1933-34 to accommodate about 38,000 persons. No alterations were made in 1935, but now the club is enlarging the grandstand section from approximately 18,500 to 22,000 seats. This leaves about 6500 pavilion and 9500 bleacher seats.

If Joe Cronin's boys stay in the thick of the American league pennant fight this coming season, the Red Sox front office will need a double-deck grandstand for 1937.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	19	2	13	123	98	40
Buffalo	16	4	12	77	68	36
London	17	2	14	82	83	36
Rochester	10	1	20	77	90	21

Western Division

Detroit	18	3	14	102	81	39
Cleveland	16	7	15	96	110	34
Windsor	12	7	13	75	75	31
Pittsburgh	12	1	19	94	121	25

Results Feb. 11

Rochester 7, Cleveland 2.
Windsor 3, Detroit 0.
London 2, Buffalo 1.

Where to Dine

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Special Luncheon, 50c
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Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c
Operating: Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 5A Central Square
BROCKTON: 155 Main Street
BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
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Treasury Admits $9,970,000 Gold Marked for China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Treasury officials have confirmed the report that $9,970,400 of gold earmarked for an unnamed foreign central bank under special license was destined for China.

It was stated in unofficial circles that the gold was turned over to China in payment for silver purchased by the Treasury under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. The increase of some $20,000,000 in the deposits of foreign central banks in New York was pointed out as indication that China was building up balances in this country by selling silver.

The amount of gold earmarked was not large in comparison with the transactions that took place in 1931 and 1932, when foreign central banks, fearful of the dollar, converted their dollar deposits into earmarked gold. But it was the largest earmarking reported since the bank holiday, the last larger transaction having taken place on March 3, 1933, when $109,700,000 of gold, measured in old dollars (about $185,743,000 in dollars of the present gold content) was set aside for foreign account, just before all the banks were closed.

Yesterday's large gold earmarking, added to last week's exports, makes the total loss to the United States monetary gold stocks in about 10 days $30,571,400. This is the most important gold loss since revaluation of the dollar, but it equals little more than 1 per cent of the gold imports of the last two years.

Thompson Products, Inc.

CLEVELAND (AP)—Thompson Products, Inc., will redeem its outstanding preferred stock at $110 a share under an agreement which calls for a public offering of a new issue of 10,000 shares of $5 cumulative convertible prior preference stock at $101 a share. The new shares will be offered by an investment syndicate.

J. C. Penney Sales Up 8 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—J. C. Penney Company, chain store concern, reports January sales of $13,964,419, against $12,924,114 in January, 1935, an increase of 8 per cent.

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High Operating Cost Forces 150 Firms To Quit New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—One hundred and fifty firms, employing 15,000 persons, quit New York last year because of the high cost of carrying on operations here, according to a report of a survey by Comptroller Frank J. Taylor today.

Charles E. Murphy, special representative of the Comptroller, in charge of the investigation, said he already had compiled a list of the names and present addresses of these concerns, who represented six different industries. Mr. Murphy added that Mr. Taylor had approved the suggestion that representatives of the comptroller's office interview the heads of these firms to get specific reasons for their quitting New York and to try to induce them to return here.

Mr. Murphy held that they were getting at a true cross-section of the problem, but that the data they have gathered could not be considered conclusive. Meanwhile he is enlisting the aid of the Real Estate Board of New York, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Thirty-fourth Street Mid-Town Association, the Broadway Association, the Bronx Board of Trade, and the railroads, not only to eradicate the causes which led to this exodus, but to get back the business lost.

Seven More Nations File Registration Of Bonds With SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Applications for the permanent registration of bonds on the New York Stock Exchange have been filed by seven more foreign countries, Finland, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Australia and Cuba, according to an announcement by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Officials believed that virtually all the leading nations would have similar applications in before March 1, the deadline.

Great Britain, Germany and Japan have not yet sought registration for their bonds, but they are expected to file applications soon.

Several registration applications by foreign corporate issuers also were received today, among them one from the Berlin Traffic Corporation, Germany.

Cuba filed two statements covering four bond issues, but has not yet sought permanent registration for the outstanding amount of the $40,000,000 public works sinking fund 5½ per cent gold bonds issued in February, 1930, and maturing on June 30, 1945, on which payment has been defaulted. The statements filed gave no indication of Cuba's intentions in connection with these bonds

Power Output Off Slightly in Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported an output of 1,952,476,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended Feb. 8, a decline of .5 of 1 per cent as compared with the previous week, and a gain of 10.7 per cent over the same week last year.

For the week ended Feb. 1 the output was 11.4 per cent ahead of the figure a year earlier.

Gains were reported by all major geographical centers over a year ago. The percentage gains follow: New England, 7.4; Middle Atlantic, 10.1; Central Industrial, 10.1; West Central, 12.8; Southern, 11.09; Rocky Mountain, 26.7, and Pacific Coast, 12.6.

Associated Gas Is Accused of Sharp Business Practice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The Associated Gas & Electric Co. system, whose fiscal policies have in the last two years been the target of Federal Trade Commission and New York legislative investigations, today faces an injunction obtained by Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., on the charge of sharp business practices in its dealings with its employees. The order, signed by Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan, is similar to a previous injunction granted the State's legal chief by Justice Charles R. McLaughlin on Jan. 23, restraining the system from deducting a percentage of the weekly pay of its employees for investment in bonds in its $6,000,000 affiliate, the Utilities Employees Securities Company.

According to the Attorney General's supplementary charges, the company was engaged in repurchasing the income notes at "distress" prices and compelling its employees to sign a petition against his attacks on the system.

The employees' securities concern was incorporated in Delaware in 1931 to implement an "employees' investing and welfare plan," and the State charges that the scheme of repurchasing the bonds "from needy employee-holders at prices as low as 55 cents on the dollar," went forward under company representation that no market for the securities existed.

"At the offering end of these transactions, which have been gradually increasing in volume," the State charges, "stand low-salaried employees of the Associated System who are forced to sell some of the bonds, with which they have been loaded, at any price in order to obtain cash to pay for the immediate necessities of life.

"At the bidding end stands the undisclosed principal, the Utilities Securities Company, a $6,000,000 corporation operating with funds supplied by contributions illegally taken out of the wages of the employees themselves. The consummation of such transactions is a patent fraud upon the public of this State."

A hearing on both court orders has been set for Feb. 20. Sixteen affiliates of the Associated are cited in the accusation.

Farm Fire Insurance In Mutual Concerns Down $500,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—A total of $10,487,863,637 in fire insurance on farm property was carried by farmers' mutual insurance companies in the United States at the close of 1933, the latest year for which figures are available, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This represents a drop of about $500,600,000 from the 1932 total which was $10,974,082,182.

The decrease probably was due not to a reduction in the number of properties insured but to a reduction in the amount of insurance carried on the properties as a result of decreased farm values, says the bureau. There were 1831 farmers' mutuals doing business at the close of 1933. Approximately one half of all the farm property in the country is insured by these mutuals.

Fire losses paid by farmers' mutual insurance companies in 1933 amounted to $22,735,361, or 74.4 per cent of the total expenditures, and operating expenses amounted to $7,808,748, or 25.6 per cent. Losses amounted to 21.3 cents per hundred dollars of insurance and expenses amounted to 7.3 cents.

Total cost in 1933 of 28.6 cents per hundred dollars of insurance compares favorably with total costs of 32.0 cents per hundred in 1932. The reduction was due entirely to a reduction in losses.

Your Income Tax

This is the fifth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Personal Exemptions

In addition to the personal exemption of $1000 for single persons and $2500 for married persons living together and for heads of families, a taxpayer is entitled to a credit of $400 for each dependent, defined by income-tax law and regulations as a person under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective. The term "mentally or physically defective" means not only cripples and those mentally defective but persons in ill health and the aged.

o o o

In order to be entitled to the $400 credit, the taxpayer must furnish the dependent his or her chief support. The credit is based upon actual financial dependency and not mere legal dependency. For example, a father whose children receive half or more of their support from a trust fund or other separate source is not entitled to the credit.

o o o

Neither relationship nor residence is a factor in the allowance of the $400 credit for a dependent. The taxpayer and the dependent may be residents of different cities. If husband and wife both contribute to the support of a dependent, the $400 credit may be taken by the one contributing the chief support, and may not be divided between them.

A single person who supports in his home an aged mother is entitled not only to the $400 credit for a dependent but also to the personal exemption of $2500 as the head of a family.

o o o

A widower supporting under similar circumstances a dependent child under 18 years of age also is entitled to the personal exemption of $2500 as the head of a family, plus the $400 credit for a dependent.

Under the Revenue Act of 1934 both the personal exemption and the credit for dependents are required to be prorated where the status of the taxpayer changed during the year.

High Rate of Farm Machinery Sales Is Expected to Endure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Farm machinery sales should continue at their present high level during the first six months of this year helped by high farm prices and increased farm income, according to a survey by Poor's Publishing Company.

The forecast points out that the longer-term outlook is necessarily obscure due to unpredictable crop conditions and the ever-present danger of agricultural over-production.

"From a low of $117,000,000 in 1932," continued the survey, "domestic sales of farm equipment rose to an estimated $330,000,000 in 1935, a return to 75 per cent of the industry's average operating rate for 1928-29-30. However, it must be recognized that the remaining 25 per cent climb back to normal may be harder to negotiate than the ascent to present levels.

"The recovery of domestic farm machinery sales has been due to the sustained rise in rural purchasing power over the past two years; the farmer's realization that power farming is necessary for low cost production; the scarcity of horses and high cost of feed; the development of the small tractor, widening the market for power equipment, and the obsolescence of implements now in use.

"The wearing and rusting of farm machinery have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the sharp recovery of sales. Obsolescence, hastened by introduction of new types of equipment, has also played an important part. Small, one-plow tractors, selling at 65 per cent of the cost of the larger units, have proved an attractive investment for the small farmer, thus creating new markets for the agricultural machinery industry."

1936 Custom House Guide Practically New Tariff Edition; 60,000 Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—One third of the imports and one quarter of the exports of the United States are affected by the nine reciprocal trade agreements entered into between the United States and Cuba, Brazil, Belgium, Haiti, Sweden, Colombia, Canada, Honduras and the Netherlands, according to the 1936 edition of the Custom House Guide which has just been issued. This new edition is practically a new tariff edition. It has about 60,000 changes made since the 1935 edition, according to the publishers.

The edition gives the rates of duty on over 482 commodities and shows the growth, manufacture, or produce of 83 countries. The new rate of duty appears opposite each article affected in the alphabetical import commodity schedule of 30,000 commodities.

An amendment to the Customs Regulations (T. D. 47892) requires all importers and custom house brokers to insert on all entries and warehouse withdrawals of imported merchandise the description and commodity code numbers in accordance with statistical schedule "A." These commodity code numbers and descriptions will be found opposite each of the 30,000 commodities in their alphabetical index. Schedule "A" was completely revised by the officials in Washington, effective Jan. 1, 1936.

The nine reciprocal trade agreements will be found in detail in the new Green Section added to the 1936 Guide and should be indispensable to importers and exporters engaged in foreign trade during the year 1936.

The February issue of the American Import & Export Bulletin, the monthly supplement to the annual Guide, contains the complete text of the Swiss reciprocal trade agreement.

The Guide is published by Custom House Guide, Box 7, Station P, Custom House, New York.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Sutherland Paper	5c	..	Mar 31	Mar 21
Waldorf System	7½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar 20
Increased				
Motor Wheel Cp	20c	..	Mar 10	Feb. 20
Sutherl'd Paper	25c	Q	Mar 31	Mar 21
Initial				
Bliss & L, inc n	25c	Q	Mar 21	Mar 10
Regular				
Kresge (SS) Co	25c	Q	Mar 31	Mar 12
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar 31	Mar 12
McCall Corp	50c	Q	May 2	Apr 15
Newberry (J J)	40c	Q	Apr. 3	Mar 16
Proc&Gam 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Mar 14	Feb. 25
Spencer Kel & Sons	40c	Q	Mar 31	Mar 14
Un Twist Drill	25c	Q	Mar 31	Mar 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar 31	Mar 20
U S Freight	25c	Q	Mar 2	Feb. 21
Waldorf System	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar 20

New Mortgage Machinery Aids Housing Outlook

This is the second of two articles discussing the prospects of the building industry.

By **Harold M. Fleming**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—A somewhat idealistic estimate of housing needs, was published in January by the Committee for Economic Recovery. It states, "We estimate a potential effective demand of 750,000 homes per year on the following basis: (a) there are approximately 500,000 new families created each year in excess of those which disintegrate through death or other causes. (b) The 1930 census showed a national inventory of approximately 28,000,000 dwelling units. Surely these must be replaced every century, requiring 280,000 homes per annum. (c) (This) total makes no allowance for obsolescence and, (d) does not include destruction due to fire and other causes."

On the other hand, Mr. Thomas S. Holden, vice-president in charge of statistics and research for F. W. Dodge Corporation, stated last month that "it is estimated that 40,000 new family dwelings were built in the entire country in 1934; 70,000 or a little more in 1935; and that there may be from 105,000 to 140,000 in 1936."

Wage Rise Helpful

One additional factor which may cause the housing shortage to "take" even further during 1936 is seen by some observers in the probably more favorable ratio between wages and the cost of living incident to the AAA decision and other developments. Mr. H. B. Elliston, writing in the Atlantic Monthly for February on the building revival in Great Britain cited as one important cause the steady rise since 1929 in the purchasing power of British wages in terms of food, leaving a greater margin for such things as housing. Since 1932 no commensurate margin has been built up in wage-earners' budgets in the United States, but a trend in that direction is seen by some observers.

Meantime, proposals are being prepared in Congress for putting the Federal Government further into the housing business. These fall into two main categories. On the one hand, it is likely that direct federal grants, or outright subsidies, will be sought for the simplest, cheapest category of housing. This is virtually a form of charity or poor relief, providing better living quarters for people who simply cannot pay for them. It is felt that this will not poach on or discourage private enterprise because the people so cared for would not otherwise be in the market for new homes at all.

The other means proposed for stimulating residential construction is the creation of new mortgage facilities and the lowering of the present mortgage money rates. One of the most invidious comparisons currently being made between the British and the American real estate situation is in the comparatively low price of British mortgage money, now generally available at 4½ per cent. In this country, despite the extreme ease in the New York money market, mortgage rates are still generally around 5½ to 6 per cent.

Better Mortgage Machinery

The plans currently advanced generally call for new machinery for the provision of mortgage funds. Proposals are afloat for the formation of national mortgage associations, and for the use of RFC funds, much as the latter organization appears to be undertaking to go into the field of railroad finance in case the investing public will not put up funds cheaply enough.

Whether such legislation is passed or not, however, substantial machinery has already been set up since 1932 for the improvement of the sources of mortgage funds, and it appears quite likely that this machinery is taking up the load rapidly. The two chief instruments for real-estate financing created during the last four years are the Federal Home Loan Bank system and the Federal Housing Administration. The former consists essentially of a reserve system for the building and loan association, much like the Federal Reserve system for the commercial banks. It has been further re-enforced by a Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation for these building associations analogous to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for commercial banks. The Federal Housing Administration lends no money, but insures residential mortgage loans, under Title II of the Federal Housing Act, up to 80 per cent of appraised value. In addition to creating these two new supports to the mortgage credit structure, the framers of federal banking legislation in the last three years have remodeled the Federal Reserve system itself into a semi-savings-bank-system by relaxing the limits on real-estate lending and on federal reserve rediscounting of member banks' paper.

Drive Down Mortgage Rates

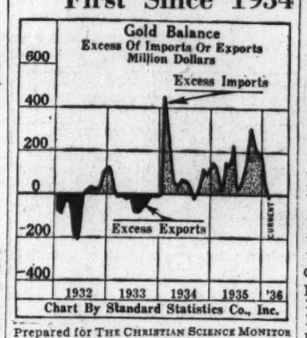
The supply of funds available through these three sources, together with those of the former mortgage buyers which have survived the depression, is already expanding and driving down mortgage rates. Membership in the Home Loan Bank system reached a new high mark in December of 3462 institutions. The president of the New York Home Loan Bank told his stockholders on January 22 that "some of our member institutions report a flow of funds in such volume as to make it difficult to find sufficient investments in mortgage loans. A few such institutions found it necessary to restrict the amount of savings investments that would be accepted in any one fiscal period." FHA loans increase steadily. Mortgage loans on urban property made by life insurance companies during January were the largest in many years, approximating $20,000,000 compared with $4,845,000 in January 1935 and $3,500,000 in January 1934.

While the largest percentage improvement in building during 1936 is expected in the residential line, prospects are extremely favorable for other lines as well. Publicly financed construction is expected to rise to a peak about the middle of the year, then taper off. The prospects for industrial construction are illustrated by this week's statement of the executive secretary of the American Iron and Steel Institute that the steel industry will spend $200,000,000 this year for modernization, compared with $140,000,000 in 1935. Despite the cloud of federal legislation hanging over it, the utility industry's 1936 budget for expansion and development is reported by the Electrical World at $370,000,000, against $237,000,000 in 1935 and $170,000,000 during 1934. The railroads are expected to make sizeable efforts this year to begin catching up on their obsolescence.

Liverpool Wheat Advances

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12 (AP)—In a natural reaction from their recent heavy decline, wheat futures heer advanced 2⅜ to 2¾ cents today, March closing at 91¾ cents and May at 91⅝. Better overseas markets caused slightly higher prices at the opening. Short covering in March, a good demand, actual wheat sales of Australian cargoes, and the scarcity of sellers served to send values further upward later in the day. Prices closed at thehir highest levels of th session.

Gold Export Excess First Since 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE balance of imports and exports of gold are traced on the accompanying chart for the past four years.

In spite of recent shipments of gold out of the United States, it is not expected that gold exports will reach an impressive total until the future of the gold bloc is clarified, or until credit inflation here becomes a probability rather than a possibility.

Industrial Rise Coming, Says Canadian Bank of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 12 — Owing chiefly to seasonal influences there was a slight decrease in Canadian industrial operations during January, according to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The general scale of activity was, however, much higher than in January of last year, the report continues, about 60 per cent of the industries included in the records reporting an advance, with another 25 per cent showing operations on a level corresponding to that of January, 1935. Having regard to the marked decline in new construction work undertaken towards the close of 1935, this industrial record may be considered as satisfactory.

Upswing in Prospect

An industrial upswing is, however, in prospect. New construction contracts let in January were more than double those of the preceding month and were, also, one third larger than the awards in January, 1935, the report continues.

The recent rise was, in fact, of such proportions as to promise new orders to industries allied with construction in sufficient volume to offset the lessened work in former months. Moreover, the newsprint mills are new entering one of their busiest seasons with a prospective improvement in the demand for their products and without the handicap of burdensome stocks, as was the case a year ago when American publishers had accumulated abnormally large supplies in anticipation of a price increase.

The lumber industry has so far enjoyed favorable climatic conditions in contrast with severe storms early in 1935, which crippled the British Columbia industry for several weeks, while its export field has widened as a result of the partial reopening of the American and Japanese markets. The British Columbia mills are reported to have booked sufficient new business to keep them well employed for some months ahead.

Mineral Production

The value of mineral production in 1935 is tentatively estimated at $308,000,000 as compared with $278,000,000 last year and a record of $311,000,000 in 1929, when prices were for the most part higher. Production of gold, copper, nickel, zinc, selenium, tellurium and sulphur established new high records, and while the output of silver and lead was slightly less than in 1934 higher prices increased the value of production 33 and 26 per cent, respectively.

The improvement in the manufacturing industry is practically general. Newsprint surpassed the previous record of production, that of 1929, but a development of more enduring benefit was the substantial increase in exports overseas. The improvement in iron, steel and automobile production and in imports of rolling-mill products testifies to the expansion of the heavy industries.

First National Stores Net For Quarter Off Slightly

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—First National Stores, Inc., operating a chain system principally in New England states, reports for the quarter ended Dec. 28, 1935, net profit of $780,439, after depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 90 cents a share on the common stock.

This compares with $804,854, or 93 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $634,163 or 72 cents a share in the quarter ended Dec. 29, 1934.

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ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1935	$2,725,586,000
NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR	219,076,000
INCOME	161,058,000
DISBURSEMENTS	119,164,000
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS	41,894,000
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES:	
During the year 1935	80,284,000
Since Organization	968,614,000
ASSETS	706,744,000
LIABILITIES, exclusive of capital stock and shareholders' account	692,400,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL and balance at the credit of shareholders' account	$3,281,000
RESERVE for depreciation in mortgages and real estate	5,201,000
SURPLUS	5,862,000
	14,344,000

The above Statement has been prepared and the assets have been valued in conformity with the basis authorized by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners of the United States.

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REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE
SALES—RENTALS—INSURANCE
Our own money to loan
BEVERLY HILLS and WESTERN LOS ANGELES
THE ALISON COMPANY, Inc.
368 N. Camden Dr., Beverly Hills WO 62779

SAN MARINO, CALIF.—Real Estate, Rentals, Insurance, Property Management.
MONTGOMERY REALTY SERVICE
2557 Mission St. Phone Wakefield 2674

VANCOUVER, CANADA—Residence at Caulfield, overlooking the sea; large living room, dining room, six bedrooms, five bathrooms, cement basement, laundry, oil furnace, servants' bedroom with bath, two verandahs, one covered, two-car garage, two acres of grounds; cash price $20,000. Apply PEMBERTON & SON, Vancouver, B. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

PERMANENT opportunities with E-Z WHIP CO., product for cream and ice cream; on L. A. market 5 years; comm. basis. 3305 London Street, Los Angeles.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

MEN and women wanted to take orders for beautiful Silk Lingerie, full fashioned Silk Hosiery and Feather Weight Silk Rainwear. You collect your own liberal commissions daily in advance. Write for sample offer and full details. FRENCH FASHION, 322 Market St., Chicago.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A Non-Profit Organization
Established 1922
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees. One branch for care of MENTAL CASES. Separate branch for REST and STUDY and care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
N. J. State License Descriptive Booklet
Telephone 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES or Purchasing; age 35; have had several years managerial experience; baking and textile industries; will go anywhere. D-2, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Distinctive Place to Live
Now available, choice 2-room suites, furnished, $60 up.
BRANDON HALL
1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Edward Barrington, Manager

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
114 Fenway
Six large outside rooms, reception hall, bath and extra toilet, and several closets. Apply to Supt. on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Laf. 7040

MODERN APARTMENTS
821 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath. Rent $40-$45.
811 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath. Rent $40-$45.
844 Beacon St.—3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent $50.
282 Newbury St.—2 and 3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath. Rent $55-$65.
87 St. Stephen St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent $40-$50.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
Chas. E. Cushing
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Unusual two-rooms, fireplace, bath, kitchen, refrigeration; to lease or sublet; well heated; $45. CAP. 4973.

N. Y. C., 100 Northern (181st)—Six large outside rooms, furnished, unfurnished, improvements; reasonable, convenient church, transportation. Washington Heights 7-1636.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A PIANO teaching connection for sale in New York; splendid opportunity for new teacher. Ph. Shore Road 5-0640, Bklyn., N. Y.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES distinctively designed and made to personal order; responsible; expert remodeling. ANNETTE de BORBAE, 44 E. 50th St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOOD PRODUCTS

DOUGHNUTS made to order; some local delivery. MRS. LEESAM, 56 Pine St., Belmont, Mass. Telephone Belmont 1276-R.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HAIRDRESSERS

MADAME CAROLINE M. SOULAS
Care of Scalp and Hair
24 Westland Ave., Boston Com. 1254

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL MAID for family 3 adults in country; modern house. P. O. Box N, Falmouth, Cape Cod, Mass., or phone Falmouth 17.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

PAYING GUESTS

CRAG-CREST
RAMAPO HILLS MAHWAH, N. J.
A loving, harmonious environment for rest study recreation Mrs Jane Craft Stewart

PRINTING

PRINTING—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. CALI PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., N Y C Alg. 4-6147

PERSONAL SERVICE

WE can find an outlet for quick sale of [illegible] any description; we also buy, [illegible] problems; always at [illegible] MAN 4101 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REFINED WOMAN
to take over established clientele, work by appointment, earning about $18-24 weekly commission. Apply REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS, 484 Park Square Building, Boston.

RUGS

USED RUGS Bought, Sold and Exchanged. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Largest Dealers in New England. Phone COM. 4045.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant warm room, large piazza, excellent meals; conveyance to services. LONgwood 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 157 Beacon Street, near Berkeley—Delightful single or double room, running water, in private home. Ken. 1756.

BOSTON—New low rates for the winter months. Mrs Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C., 502 W. 113th (Columbia)—Attractive, light studios, $5.50-$7.50, refrigeration; home-like atmosphere; near church. Apt. 6-A. University 4-8882.

N. Y. C.—Beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath; privacy; elevator; business person preferred. 508 West 129th St., Apt. 34. Ed. 4-1740

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Double room, twin beds, next bath; gentleman. Call Adams 4027 after 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED credit-collection man, university graduate, 30, married, now employed, desires connection. S-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

GENTLEMAN with real estate and financial experience offers his services as secretary and companion, whole or part time; experienced in trust accounts. Box W-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RELIABLE man, thoroughly capable of assuming complete management of hotel, club or apartment house, open for a position. H. C. MEUSEL, 406 Rock Glen Road, Baltimore, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE wishes position with elderly person, invalid, or convalescent, willing to go anywhere where loving care is needed; widow, middle-aged, refined, unencumbered. MRS. M. B. BROWN, Box 411, Short Hills, N. J. Phone S. H. 7-1308.

POSITION—Companion-nurse, by experienced young woman; willing to serve. Box 97, 1287 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

REFINED mature woman, qualifications many, experienced in home-making, desires position in small family, remuneration no consideration; any locality. Write Box H-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

REFINED woman desires position as companion or managing housekeeper; suburban New Jersey preferred. C. VOSBURGH, 37 Berwyn St., Orange, N. J.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST, SOPRANO
Apply by letter only, 4720 Leiper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted—Singing—Voice Building—Correct diction in speaking. Special class in hymn singing. Circle 7-2121 for appointment.

RELIABLE Parisian French teacher is looking for opportunity to give French lessons at very reasonable price. Ken. 5962 (Boston).

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

OLGA'S BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in care of the Hair and Scalp
EUGENE and FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
Personal Services of MME. OLGA
by appointment only.
388 Dodd St. Or. 3-4798

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

GUILLAUME'S
Hairdressers
at 34 No. Walnut St., cor. William St.
Operated under the management of
DAINTY DEB SHOPPE
A modern shop with the same excellent service.
ORANGE 4-9612

HACKENSACK

"blue coal" FUEL Koppers Coke SERVICE, INC.
Beech Street and Railroad Avenue
Telephone—Hackensack 3-0500

FUEL SERVICE, Inc.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Beech and Railroad Ave. Hack. 3-0500

JERRY DU VAL
TEXACO
CERTIFIED SERVICE
301 PASSAIC ST. HACK. 2-8809

The Allura Beauticians
A new shop with new ideas. Clean, quiet and up-to-date in every way.
Prompt Service. Free Parking.
194 MAIN STREET HACKENSACK 2-4616

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes — Moderately Priced
MEN'S APPAREL SINCE 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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10 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

GRUEN WATCHES
CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

MEATS, POULTRY, PROVISIONS, BUTTER AND EGGS
Monarch Line of Canned Goods and Preserves
MARQUART & ROBSON
277 Fairmount Ave. Phone Bergen 3-2900
Free Delivery

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

Stewart & Van Dyne
New Low Prices
CLEANING and DYEING
of Wearing Apparel, Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
Exclusive Agents in Montclair and its environs for
KIRK STERLING SILVER
CLAIRIDGE THEATRE BUILDING
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual
The *Atmosphere*
Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS
Variety of 13 kinds. 8 cans for..... 89c
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Phones Montclair 3-0220-1

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

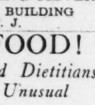
Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
GOODRICH TIRES
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilgas—Mobiloil—Lubrication
BLOOMFIELD AVE. and ORANGE RD.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Mont. 2-0510

GORDON T. McCLARY
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
615 Valley Road, Upper Montclair

NEWARK

Featuring!
Machineless Permanent Wave
No Electricity—No Wires—No Machine



Beautiful soft waves. Also guaranteed for *bleached* or *dyed* hair.
● ALL COMPLETE 6.50 ●
● ZOTOS, COMPLETE 10.00 ●
Mr. Principe, Mgr. Tel. MI. 2-6000
GOERKE BEAUTY PARLOR
701 BROAD STREET

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

WASHINGTON FLORIST Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621 569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

FRED'S MARKET
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables, Sea Food
183 MAIN STREET OR 3 {7055 7056

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

Knitted Dresses and Suits
Styled by
COLDREN and MADAME ELSYE
Open your heart to Spring!
Before you shop the stores, let me bring the stores to you. No obligation. Please phone for appointment.
ELLA MAY FRAZER
OR. 5-4775

SUBURBAN FASHION SHOP
34 Brick Church Plaza
FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

WEST ORANGE

Ridgehurst Service Station
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
322 Main Street Orange 5-9614

PASSAIC

Sisco Dairy Co.
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Pelleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-5414
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

KOPPERS N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC. COKE
FUEL OIL
LEHIGH - COAL
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield 6-1911
For Holidays and Night Service
Call Plainfield 6- {0427-J 3614-R

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. FRONT STREET
offer you now, as since 1868, EXPERT SERVICE *in Picture Framing*
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

BENEDICT'S DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd. 6-8562

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Just Prices in Upholstering
Mattresses Rebuilt, Chairs Caned, Rushed Repairing—Refinishing
All Work Guaranteed
Stirling Antique Shop
9 OLD STIRLING RD., WARRENVILLE
TEL. PLFD. 6-9096W
AND 243 UNION ST., ELIZABETH
PHONE ELIZ. 2-5567

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON
FUEL COMPANY
COAL — FUEL OIL
COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE

Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.
F. KILROY, Propr.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth FLORIST 63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

HOME MADE
Candies and Ice Cream
MEYER'S
51 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD

WERNER'S
Ask about our new Budget Plan
5 Sylvan St. Tel. Rut. 2-1178

CRAIG FUEL CO.
COAL — OIL — COKE
Unexcelled Service
10 PARK AVENUE RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Phones:
RUT 2-6600 RUT 2-6601

TEANECK

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

WESTFIELD

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
148 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone Westfield 23675

MAYFAIR—*Tailors*
COR. BROAD and CENTRAL
Suits and Overcoats
Made-to-Order
Cleaning and Dyeing Service
PHONE W. 2-1538

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
Telephone WE. 2-1198

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

WEST NEW YORK

Ford
NEW FORD CARS
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
SERVICE and GENUINE PARTS
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive.
L. J. Rad JEWELRY

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

M. Wohlrabe
SHOES
—Rest Busy Feet

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

Appel JEWELER Established 1865
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH
It's a Tailored Season!
You should be MAN TAILORED!
2-3-4 Piece Suits

PYROIL
Simply Add to Gas and Oil
Kitchens Tire Service
1802 Parade Street
11th and Sassafras Streets

Fine Watch Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
O'DELL *the Jeweler*
107 West Ninth Street Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the Watch for you"

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
February Furniture Sale offers many bargains

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
Carl H. Meiser
Groceries and Meats
29 West 7th Street
Phone 23-637

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
● Flowers for All Occasions ●
704 STATE STREET PHONE 22-042

Highland Fleece
Overcoats $27.50
Raglan and Bal Models, in Oxford-Grays and Gray-Checks. An Outstanding Value.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

PULAKOS
CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
926 STATE STREET

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

PARIS

CLEANING and DYEING WORKS
PARIS delivery car in your neighborhood daily.
Two Stores:
Plant, 1401 Peach Street Dial 22-032
Store, 308 West 8th Street Dial 23-198

HARRISBURG

I. L. DOUGHERTY
Finest Table Supplies
Including
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Second at State Phone 8275

The Well Dresser
CALLS
HAROLDS VALETERIA
3407 DERRY STREET Phone 5233

POMEROY'S
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store
THE SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of FURNITURE and Home Needs
Continues Throughout the Month of February

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S
Flowers
ARDMORE NARBERTH
WAYNE

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls, Children's and Infants' Wear, Maids' Uniforms and Apron Sets
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
McIntyre's Butter Creams $0.60
McIntyre's Choc. and Bon Bons ..... .75
McIntyre's Choc. and Vanilla Ice Cream, per quart 1.00
Pastry, Groceries and Provisions
Dining Room open from 12 noon until 8:30
Visit our new branch at Overbrook
2125 N. 63RD STREET

PHILADELPHIA

LOUIS S. HEIM
Funeral Director
149 North 52nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
8120 West Chester Pike, Highland Pk.
Upper Darby, Pa.
Granite 6373 or Sunset 2381

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000 *Open Evenings*

BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

PRINTING . . .
McELVANY & COMPANY
H. J. Restell, Prop.
405 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 9923

F. G. Perry
Optician
2033 Jenkins Arcade Bldg. Atlantic 3887
PITTSBURGH, PA.

READING

Nunn-Bush
Ankle fashioned Oxfords . . . FOR MEN
7.50 to 11.00
NUNN-BUSH SHOE STORE
Embassy Theatre Bldg. 749 Penn Street

POMEROY'S

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

miladys shoppe
ONE NORTH SIXTH ST.
An Exclusive Line of
DRESSES
Moderately Priced, in Sizes from 11 to 46, and 14½ to 26½.

SCRANTON

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
Ann K. Strauss
New spring hats in silk and bright shiny straw combinations suitable for southern or town wear. Attractively priced.
$1.98 and $2.98
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For Every Occasion
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Fine Groceries
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Wall Paper, Paints and Varnishes
Chamberlain Paint Co.
Incorporated
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The Gown Studio
(LYDIA JONES QUINN)
Ladies' Ready to Wear
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It's Safe to Save with Sears
"The World's Largest Store"
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
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PENNSYLVANIA

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Keep Up Your Balance

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick
ESSO
QUAKER STATE
BROAD STREET
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FLOWERS OF QUALITY
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Full Line of "HEINZ" Products
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Pure
VANILLA
MARTEL BROS.

Gown Shoppe
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DODGE—PLYMOUTH
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All Kinds of Repairs
CLARKE & HARVEY
Builders
MEDIA LAUNDRY
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Cleaners and Dyers
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Boulevard 2525

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BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in All Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
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Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

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Family Budget Laundry Services
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OUR EXCLUSIVE BRAND
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Made exclusively for Pomeroy's. Chiffon and service weights in sizes 8½ to 10. All the newest shades. Mail and telephone orders filled.
...EOfCo-rs.f14
WILKES-BARRE, PENNA. Pair
1.00

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make this advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

WE WOULD do well to get our kindnesses done while they will do good, giving cheer and encouragement, and not keeping them back till there is no need for them.—J. R. MILLER.

Daily Features

HE DREW a circle that shut me out,
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.
But love and I had the wit to win,
We drew a circle that took him in.
—EDWIN MARKHAM

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

'It May Not Interest the Birds'

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, Boston Common's most illustrious squirrel, leaned on his cane and watched sparrows and pigeons fluttering from everywhere. He smiled and beamed, nodded and laughed. He waved his cane in greeting. Fib, alert young sparrow chieftain, skittered to Mr. Scroggins's side.

"This is wonderful," said Fib. "All

By a Staff Artist

Grain on the Snow

this lovely grain scattered on the snow for us to enjoy."

Scroggins nodded. "Indeed it is," he said. "Whoever scattered it should be given several cheers." The venerable squirrel waved his cane about his head and shouted "Hooray!" so loudly that the birds heard it and took up the cry, each rejoicing in his own way.

"Pardon me," said Fib, after the cheering, "I think I'll pick up a few." Scroggins bowed, recognizing that Fib's course in the matter was clear.

The pigeons pushed here and there, picking up food. The sparrows hopped with skill, and got good results. Scroggins watched over the scene with beaming face and sparkling eye. He pushed in among the feeding birds. A smooth, shiny blue object met his eye. He poked it with his cane.

"Here" he shouted.

Fib and Florrie came to his side.

"Why hasn't some one found this?" he said.

The birds looked at the blue object and went back to the scattered seeds. "Why do they turn away?" said Scroggins. "That looks most appetizing." Florrie winked at great length. Fib flapped his wings.

"That may look interesting to you," said Fib. "But it doesn't interest us birds because we can tell right off that it isn't good to eat."

"It isn't!" said Scroggins, with true incredulity.

"Isn't!" said Florrie who heretofore had not spoken a word.

Scroggins picked up the blue object. "Dear! dear!" he said. It proved to be a bead, smooth and lovely. Fib and Florrie watched their friend as he turned it over and over in his hand. They saw the gleam come into his eye which always betokens a large idea.

"It may not interest the birds," said Scroggins, "but it interests a squirrel. And one squirrel in particular is going to be interested."

"Who?" said Fib.

"Mrs. Scroggins," said that person's husband. He bowed to the birds, said a cordial good-by to Fib and Florrie, and set out for his home in Ulmus Americana (American elm) at a quick pace, to make the presentation to Mrs. Scroggins.

It is really needless to say how much that lover of the beautiful was pleased. She said her husband had a pair of sharp eyes even though they couldn't tell as quickly as a bird's eye the difference between what could and could not be eaten.

Guess Again Answers (28)

1. Yes. Damocles was the diner at a banquet given by Dionysius of Syracuse.
2. No. He was a character in a number of articles by Addison in the Spectator.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. No. The third should be "oft-times."
6. Yes.
7. Yes. After praying for guidance, the apostles used ballots in selecting Matthias (see Acts 1:23-26).
8. No. Say "subject to." "Addicted to" means "devoted to persistently."
9. Yes. You would pass over a stretch about 500 miles inland.
10. Yes. Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk.

Guess Again

28

Check (√) Yes or No

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. We often speak of the "sword of Damocles," which was suspended by a single horse hair over the head of a diner. Was Damocles the diner? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is Sir Roger de Coverley one of the characters in the writings of Dickens? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Were each of the following pairs noted for their great friendships: Damon and Pythias, David and Jonathan, Achilles and Patroclus? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Are "feign," "fane," and "fain" homonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Are all of these words correctly spelled: buccaneer, celluloid, oftimes, moneys? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. Was the New Testament originally written in Greek? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Did the apostles select a successor to Judas? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. "The President is addicted to attacks by his political enemies." Does the foregoing sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. If you were to fly due south from the westernmost point of Ireland, would you pass over any part of Africa? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. If you were looking for the book of Nahum, and you opened your Bible to Micah, should you turn the pages at the right? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

More Like It

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MILLAIS, the well-known artist, was making a study for his famous painting, "Chill October." Seated contemplatively among the reeds on the banks of the Tay, near Perth, he was unaware of the presence of another human until a voice intruded upon his thoughts: "Mon, did ye never try photography?"

"No, never," replied the artist laconically.

"It's a deal quicker," persisted the stranger.

"Yes, yes, I suppose so," admitted Millais.

"And it's a deal liker the place," concluded the critic.

For the Scrapbook

Ever maintain thine own purpose and resolution, free from all compulsion.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

A face that cannot smile is never good.—*Martial.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[*Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.*]

Pine Cone Owls

APPARENTLY the owl business is a howling success. Everyone who sees these pine cone owls loves them. They are fatter and more prosperous looking than ever. Seated on pine branches, with long sprays of needles swishing about their feet, they seem very contented.

Recently the owls and branches were sprayed with gold paint. But even more attractive is the silver paint. One whole window has been done in silver and white with large silver sparkles sprinkled over everything. Just for contrast, two owls had been painted a deep blue, and were viewing everything from their silvered, pine perch. Gail B. C.

What They Say

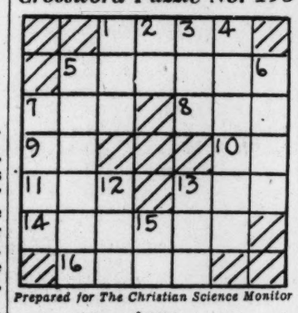
Bait

"The Federal Government cannot coerce the states to pass a law, but it can offer the citizens of each state a bait, a monetary bait to have the law passed."—*George E. Sokolsky.*

Bureaucracy

"Bureaucracy is capable of much economic wrong. Government was not conceived to compete with the very citizens who support it."—*Elon H. Hooker.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 193



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

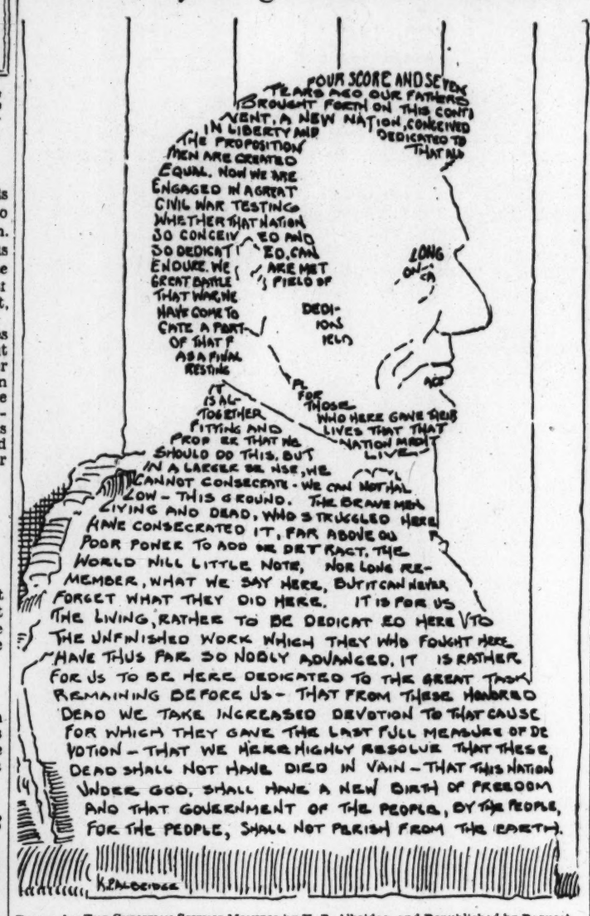
1. Head-covering
5. Sensitive
7. Marsh land
8. Bird
9. Conjunction
10. Has existence
11. Turkish commander
12. Tree
14. Pert. to the sea
16. Disembark

Down

1. Female of the fowl
2. Preposition
3. Poem
4. Pass by bequest
5. Dorsal
6. Enter with eagerness
7. Spume
12. Constellation
13. Conjunction
15. Preposition

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

The Gettysburg Address Is Lincoln


FOUR SCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH ON THIS CONTINENT, A NEW NATION, CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY AND DEDICATED TO THAT PROPOSITION
MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL. NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A GREAT CIVIL WAR TESTING WHETHER THAT NATION SO CONCEIVED AND SO DEDICATED CAN LONG ENDURE. WE ARE MET ON A GREAT BATTLE FIELD OF THAT WAR. WE HAVE COME TO DEDICATE A PORTION OF THAT FIELD AS A FINAL RESTING
IT IS ALTOGETHER FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD DO THIS. BUT IN A LARGER SENSE, WE CANNOT CONSECRATE - WE CANNOT HALLOW - THIS GROUND. THE BRAVE MEN LIVING AND DEAD, WHO STRUGGLED HERE HAVE CONSECRATED IT, FAR ABOVE OUR POOR POWER TO ADD OR DETRACT. THE WORLD WILL LITTLE NOTE, NOR LONG REMEMBER, WHAT WE SAY HERE, BUT IT CAN NEVER FORGET WHAT THEY DID HERE. IT IS FOR US THE LIVING, RATHER TO BE DEDICATED HERE TO THE UNFINISHED WORK WHICH THEY WHO FOUGHT HERE HAVE THUS FAR SO NOBLY ADVANCED. IT IS RATHER FOR US TO BE HERE DEDICATED TO THE GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US - THAT FROM THESE HONORED DEAD WE TAKE INCREASED DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION - THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN - THAT THIS NATION UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.
LONG ON-
DECISIONS HELD
FOR THOSE WHO HERE GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT THAT NATION MIGHT LIVE
ADD
K.P. ALBRIDGE

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BY K. P. Albridge, and Republished by Request

The Artist Uses Lincoln's Immortal Gettysburg Address in Depicting the Great Emancipator

In Lighter Vein

Keeping Warm

First Salesman: "What is your greatest ambition?"

Second Salesman: "A room with twin beds every hotel I stop at."

First: "But why twin beds?"

Second: "That would make just the right amount of blankets for one bed, from my experience."

Its Use

The Vicar—"I want to speak to you, Fishner, about the milk you've been delivering lately—we don't require it for christenings.

—*Girl (Sydney, Australia)*

First Course

"So you're studying at a school of political science?"

"Yes; we're now on the handling and kissing of babies."

Keeping Up

Green: "You must be keen on the talkies, old boy, to go twice a week."

Howarth: "It's not that exactly. You see, if I don't go regularly I can't understand what my children are saying." —*Toronto Globe.*

Not Cricket

G-Man: "Got away, has he? Did you guard all the exits?"

County Constable: "Yes, but we think he must have left by one of the entrances." —*Chelsea Record*

Night Club Stuff

Manager: "I want you to remember, gentlemen, there is no cover charge here. The price of $1 for each hot dog includes everything—even the mustard."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Special Meetings

Question: Our bylaws read: "Special meetings may be called by the board of directors at any time." Could this be changed to read: "Informal meetings," so as not to be confused in the thought of members with a special meeting called because it is the duty of the board on request of a certain number of members, as also is provided in the bylaws?

Answer: It is customary to use the term "regular meetings" to describe those provided for at certain times in the bylaws, and to use "special meetings" to describe those which are not made obligatory in the bylaws. It would seem more convenient to adhere to this custom, though an organization may make any changes it wishes in terminology.

In this case it would seem better to use the term "special meeting" to describe those called by the board on its own initiative; and if it is desired to differentiate those called by the initiative of a group of members, to describe them as "special request meetings" or "membership request meetings." The word "informal" has a different connotation in parliamentary law, and it would seem advisable not to use it.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Questions and Answers

SEAT the group in a circle, alternating boys and girls if possible. Everyone whispers a silly question beginning "What would you do if . . . ?" to the person at the right. All questions must be kept a secret, and each player should remember the question whispered to him.

The next step is to whisper a silly answer (not to pertain to the question originally whispered, or the one received) to the person at the left, beginning "I would . . ."

Now each person should have a question and answer. Anyone may start by asking anyone else in the circle, except the two next to him, the question he had received; and the other in turn must reply by giving the answer he had received. Then the second person asks someone else the question his neighbor gave him, etc. until all questions and answers have been used. Be sure to direct the last question to the one who asked the first question. This is a very hilarious game for a large crowd.—A. G., Flushing, N. Y.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Poll on "advertisement" — A few days ago we invited readers of this column to discover the prevailing pronunciation of this word among advertising men—those who have to use it most. To date, the voting exceeds two to one in favor of principal accent on the third syllable.

How is it in your town? Is it *ad-vur'-tiz-ment* or *ad-ver-tize'-ment?* A postal card will serve.

Poem wanted (Mrs. K. F. H.)—The correspondent writes that she would like to know the remaining lines, and the author, of the following:

"The Master has come over Jordan,"
Said Hannah the mother one day.
"He is healing the people that throng him
With a touch of the finger, they say.
"And so I must carry the children,
Little Rachel and Sammy and John
And dear little Esther, the baby,
For the Master to look upon."

Will some reader please help the inquirer?

Reading repeated lines of a hymn (E. A. W.) — The correspondent writes:

In reading from the desk a hymn such as No. 86, in which the music requires a repetition of the last line or more, is it correct to read the repeated matter? Or should one stop at the end of the stanza as it appears in the poem?

This is a matter which is not decided so much by correctness as by practice; and prevailing platform practice seems to be in the direction of stopping at the end of the stanza as it appears in the poem.

Suffixes (Reader) — The correspondent writes:

I hope you will soon have suffixes stressed again. Speaking or reading cannot be dignified with *-munt* for *-ment*, *-id* for *-ed*, *-iz* for *-ez*, *-unce* for *-ance*, etc.

Let us hope that, for the present, this will suffice

Brevities

Punch: An expert says you can often tell a genuine antique by tapping it sharply. This is specially true in the case of eggs.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette: Many still cling to the notion that the world owes them a living, plus an automobile and gas.

Detroit Free Press: A good office woman should make an ideal wife. She can run things without letting the boss realize it.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Tribune: If the Philippines make a success of self-government, we might try copying their style.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Letter and the Spirit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

LAST October, the head of a local firm which has a seasonal business regretfully informed his salesmen that he would be unable to keep them on the pay roll during the winter.

The president particularly disliked breaking this news to Henry R——, a young man who had made an excellent impression on his customers, and who was consistently cheerful and helpful.

Henry found another position shortly, which gave him five days' work a week. The following Saturday morning, however, he presented himself at the office of his former firm. He said: "According to the letter of the contract, my job here is temporarily ended. But there still is something for me to do here. My Saturday mornings are free, so I'll come in each week and telephone my old customers—just to keep the ball rolling until spring."

This attitude was much appreciated. Henry's customers did need a few supplies during the winter, and a steady small business came in as a result of his unselfishness. The president, finding that with the increased business he could pay Henry a regular amount for the Saturday work, insisted that the young man take it. This sum, in addition to the wages for his five days' work, has made a respectable living for Henry and his wife through the past months.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 71

F. Period of the Captivities (about 185 years).

This period covers altogether from the beginning of the Assyrian captivity of the Samaritan kingdom (721 B. C.) to the beginning of the restoration of Judah (536 B. C.)

The captives were treated as colonists, not slaves

Sources of the history: parts of Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Obadiah, Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah 1 to 2:8

Ezekiel, the Prophet (595-574 B. C.)

One of the four major prophets

Ezekiel was a priest by birth and training; was carried away to Babylon between the first and final deportations of Judah (II Ki. 24:11-16), in the captivity of Jehoiachin (593 B. C.), 11 years before the destruction of Jerusalem

The events recorded in Ezekiel cover a period of 21 years (Usser) to the whole house of Israel. A captive priest who prophesied during the captivity Ezekiel was probably a student of Jeremiah

Book of Ezekiel:

Part I:

Ezekiel's preparation and commission, Ezek., ch. 1 to 3:9

He was called to be a prophet among the exiles by the river Chebar in Babylonia, 1:1-3

He began his ministry at the age of 30, 1:1

He was inducted into the ministry by a vision of Jehovah seated on a throne borne up by four living creatures, 1:4-28

The object of the vision was the destruction of the prophet's self-confidence.

Part II:

The prophet's commission as watchman, Ezek. 3:10-21

The prophet's silence

Part III:

Ezekiel's second vision and the result in service, Ezek. 3:22 to 7:27

The prophet's second vision; his dumbness, 3:22-27

Symbolic actions reminding Israel of past sufferings and wickedness, because of sin, 4:1 to 7:27

Sign of the tile, ch. 4

Sign of the sharp knife: i. e., famine, pestilence, the sword, ch. 5

Message against the mountains of Israel, etc., ch. 6

(To Be Continued Daily)

The Lincoln Penny

A PENNY is not much, I hear,
Yet children hold it very dear;
For looking from it, kind and clear
Is Lincoln's face.

A penny is a common sight,
So plain and brown, so seldom bright;
And yet it sheds a shining light
From Lincoln's face.

—*M. Louise Baum*

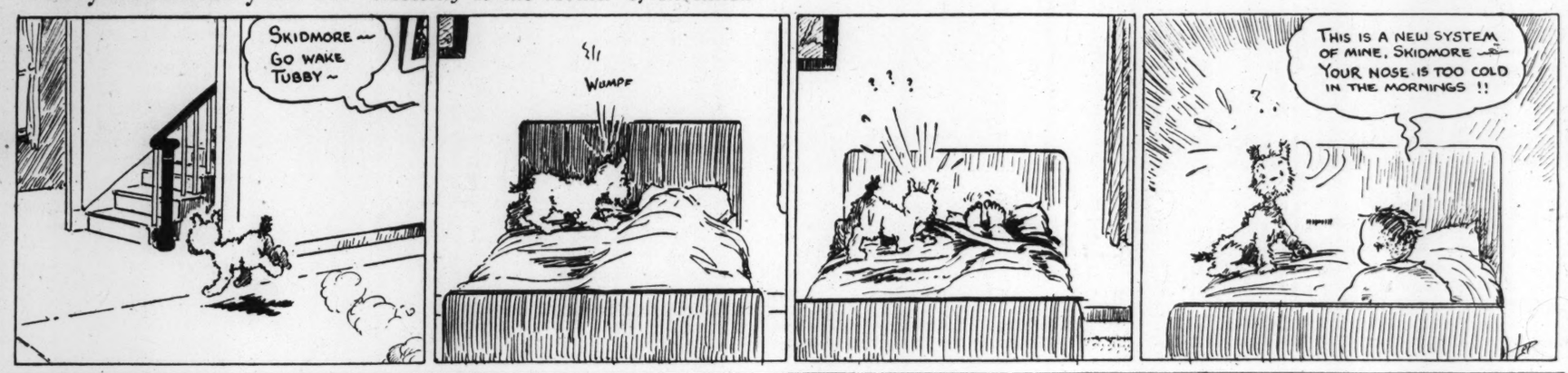
[All Rights Reserved]

'Friends of God'

THE Rabbis pronounced these the "Friends of God"—who being offended thought not of revenge—who practiced good through love of God, and who were cheerful under suffering and difficulties.—*The Talmud.*

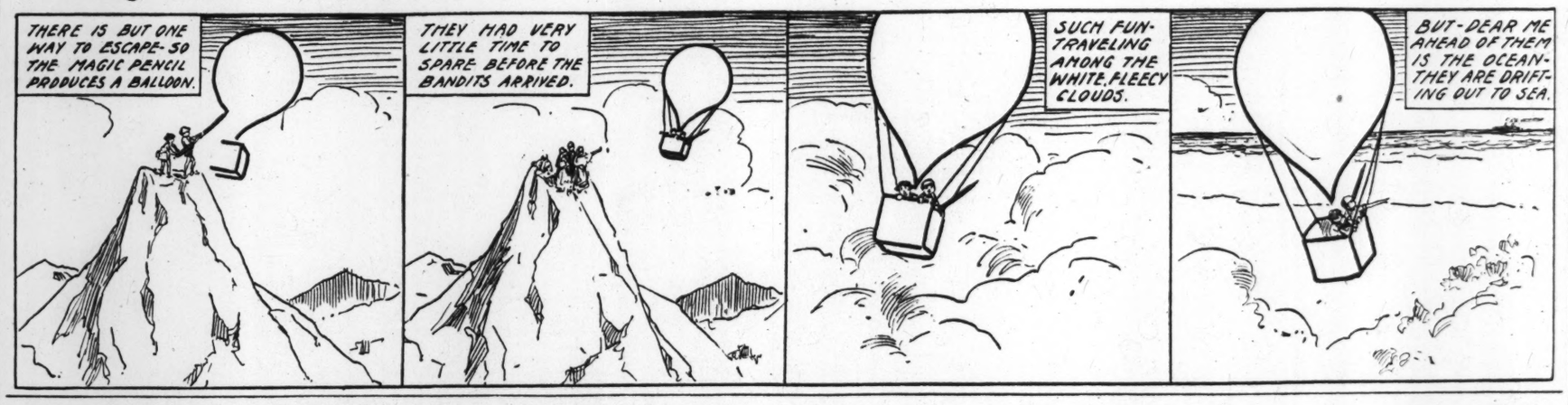
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Necessity Is the Mother of Invention*

By LE PELLEY



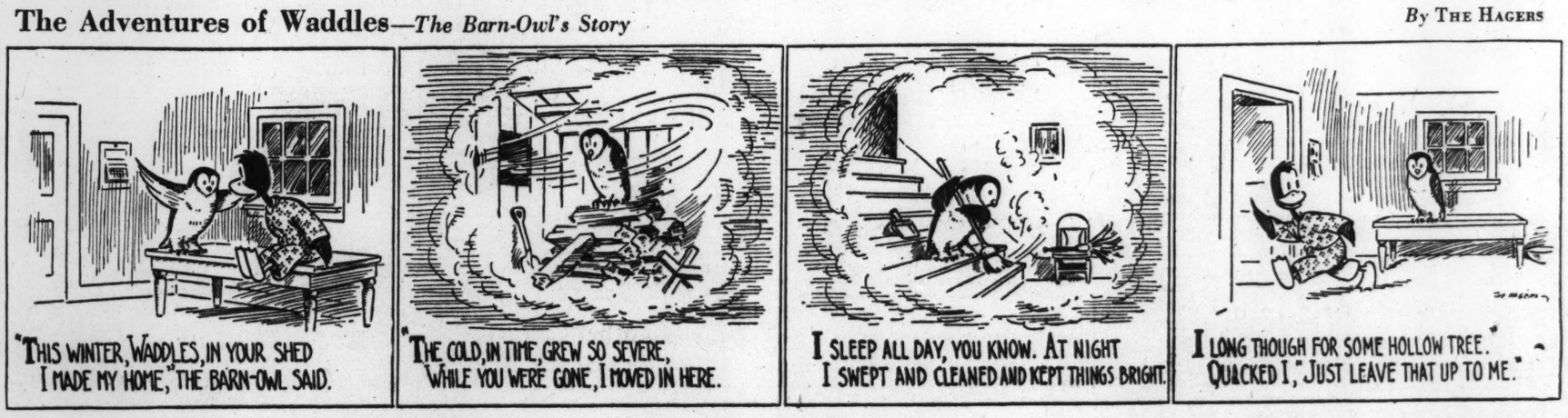
The Magic Pencil—*Off by Balloon*

By STURGES


THERE IS BUT ONE WAY TO ESCAPE- SO THE MAGIC PENCIL PRODUCES A BALLOON.
THEY HAD VERY LITTLE TIME TO SPARE BEFORE THE BANDITS ARRIVED.
SUCH FUN- TRAVELING AMONG THE WHITE-FLEECY CLOUDS.
BUT-DEAR ME AHEAD OF THEM IS THE OCEAN- THEY ARE DRIFTING OUT TO SEA.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Barn-Owl's Story*

By THE HAGERS


"THIS WINTER, WADDLES, IN YOUR SHED I MADE MY HOME," THE BARN-OWL SAID.
"THE COLD, IN TIME, GREW SO SEVERE, WHILE YOU WERE GONE, I MOVED IN HERE.
I SLEEP ALL DAY, YOU KNOW. AT NIGHT I SWEPT AND CLEANED AND KEPT THINGS BRIGHT.
I LONG THOUGH FOR SOME HOLLOW TREE." QUACKED I, "JUST LEAVE THAT UP TO ME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Lincoln's Magnanimity

DID America ever have more need of Lincoln's greatness of spirit? With the bitterest of political campaigns predicted, with verbal brickbats already filling the air, and with vast economic and social forces battling for control as perhaps they have not battled since the Civil War, how great is the opportunity for leadership which will appeal to the people with something of Lincoln's largeness of mind! And how unlimited is the need for citizens themselves to reject mudslinging, turn from cheap, backbiting wisecracks, and to maintain in their own thinking his attitude, "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right!"

Is it too much to ask that radio speeches and debates in Congress should reflect some measure of this nobility, this kindness? We are not in a civil war. We need not cultivate the bitterness and hate of warlike thought and speech. In public places and in private conversation we ought to be able to say with Lincoln:

> Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty.

Perhaps we may read here the secret of Lincoln's magnanimity—his confidence in the ultimate triumph of right. It is a sign that we lack that assurance when we become bitter. Even when impatient with injustice we may retain hope and avoid hate if only we have an underlying faith that truth and justice "will surely prevail," as Lincoln said in his first inaugural address, because they are supported by "the Almighty Ruler of Nations." Can we not fight for truth and justice without the bitterness that is a sign of defeatism? Can we not accept Lincoln's greatest gift —magnanimity based on confidence in the inevitable fulfillment of divine purposes as men come to understand them?

A Provocative Speech

SENATOR KEY PITTMAN has kept the promise he made six weeks ago to discuss the Japanese situation with "entire frankness." The result is a speech which is so highly inflammatory as to call for the most severe condemnation.

Senator Pittman, it seems to us, is under a complete misapprehension as to his function. He says that a senator has the same freedom of speech as any citizen. We cannot agree. A senator is under far more obligation than is a private citizen to preserve decorum in his animadversions upon foreign governments. For, to a certain extent, he is speaking for others, for the people who send him to the Senate. That position should give him a responsibility toward those who, in the last analysis, have to pay the price of his irresponsibility.

Senator Pittman, moreover, is not only a senator; he is the chairman of its Committee on Foreign Relations. As such he is in peculiarly intimate contact with other governments. Indeed, one might rate him—with the President and the Secretary of State—as one of three managers of the country's foreign relations. More than decorum is required from one in this position.

This is not to say that the Senator did not say what many Americans feel. In the United States there is a profound distrust of Japan's policy on the Asiatic mainland. Many think with the Senator that treaties have been "openly and ruthlessly violated." There is the same criticism if not of Japanese "arrogance," at least of the "arrogance" of the military caste.

But American criticism of Japan is nowadays coupled with a determination to stay out of the trouble that Japan is constantly provoking. Japan's conduct may or may not be "a threat to the United States." But nothing is more calculated to realize that threat than the manner in which the Senator has taken cognizance of it. This gives to counter-threats a kind of official sanction. Even those who privately applaud his sentiments will, we believe, be among the first to reject the theory that he should be privileged to express them.

We do not know why Senator Pittman should thus seek to enter the lists when the American people have shown so conclusively that they are not interested in such challenges. Is it only because the Japanese are overrunning China? They have been engaged in that task since 1931. Or is it because the Japanese have dealt a devastating blow at the silver policy that Senator Pittman, as the world found out when he attended the London Economic Conference, has closest at heart. Last December the Treasury, which had been supporting the silver price in London by buying all offers of silver, withdrew that support. Consequently the price dropped like a plummet. Thus the effort of the silver senators to work the world price up to $1.29 an ounce has come to naught.

To Japan has gone some of the blame. The Treasury let it be known that its withdrawal from the London market was due to the avalanche of silver that was pouring into London from North China with the active or passive complaisance of the Japanese authorities. It would have been either too expensive or too impolitic to absorb this smuggled silver. The chagrin of the silver senators found free expression in the American press. The United States should see to it that this chagrin is not misused to imperil Pacific relations.

Which Is Liberalism?

HOW tenuous is the line that defines "liberalism" or "conservatism" in the United States Supreme Court is illustrate anew in the opinions just rendered on Louisiana's taxation of the press and New York State's regulation of milk marketing.

The court clearly was in full agreement that the 3 per cent gross advertising tax on larger newspapers, pushed through a subservient Louisiana Legislature by former Senator Huey P. Long, was an arbitrary and capricious effort to penalize and stifle an important section of the press of that State. Justice Sutherland, who has been accounted a member of the conservative bloc, declared in the unanimous opinion that "a free press stands as one of the great interpreters between the Government and the people. To allow it to be fettered is to fetter ourselves."

By quotation after quotation Justice Sutherland aligned himself with the fight for liberty which has stemmed from early British history and was the first epitome of liberalism. Then the need was freedom from oppression by kings, nobles and others in governmental power.

More liberalism in America has come to be associated with efforts for release not from governmental but financial power, and the tendency has been to risk the old despotisms in the eagerness to break the grasp of monopoly. But some of the dangers of this are pointed out in the opinions of Justice Roberts, representing the majority in the New York milk cases.

Justice Roberts already had written some time ago the decision that held the milk control law constitutional in its general outlines, and now the "liberal" wing, joined by himself and Chief Justice Hughes, sustained a plea of independent dealers to be allowed to charge less than well-advertised brands. But they rejected a clause of the act which would have prevented milk dealers established since April 1, 1934, from selling at the lower price.

"This," he declared, "is but another way of saying . . . that . . . no person or corporation might enter the business of a milk dealer in New York City." The law could not countenance such a stoppage of free competition or removal of the right of individuals to enter a useful business.

Liberalism, if it is to achieve its true objectives, requires that freedom of the individual be protected alike from economic exploitation and from governmental persecution. At the same time a just equation must be drawn between the individual's rights and his obligations to society. These are some of the reasons why justice is pictured holding a balance.

Reckless Economy

ECONOMY efforts of ways and means committees, like the rain, have a way of falling upon just and unjust expenditures alike. This is proverbially true of those members of such committees who belong to the party opposing the administration, and particularly so if the administration has been profligate.

In Massachusetts, the Curley regime has shown a startling disregard of economy and has recently climaxed even its previous performances by laying a $78,000,000 budget (including a $9,000,000 bond issue) on the taxpayers' doorstep. Representatives Albert B. Baker, Christian A. Herter and Albert F. Bigelow, Republican committeemen, are striving to cut Governor Curley's budget to the bone.

In its zeal, however, the committee is raining blows with equal vehemence upon such relatively modest and justified items as $55,000 for state planning, $110,000 for state conservation and forestry work, and such extravagance as the expenditure of $65,000 last year for executive "expenses" against the customary $15,000, and Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon's surprising office furniture purchases.

It may readily be seen that cutting state planning and conservation budgets with the same swipe of the shears that is aimed at extravagance may endanger justifiable expenditures.

Governor Curley has been justly credited with much forward looking social legislation. William Green praised the Massachusetts chief executive for his labor measures. Yet the value of this appeal to labor appears somewhat offset when workers consider the Governor's imperviousness to economy needs. Economy seekers who see in Governor Curley's philosophy of the more abundant political life an increasing menace to the taxpayers should not overlook the danger of letting the ax hew too closely to parsimony at the expense of worthwhile public projects.

COMMENT on the Harvard astronomer's discovery of the heaviest known star in the universe provokes a disturbing thought. With Congress about to decide between taxation or inflation in order to swing the bonus-laden budget, it seems somewhat dangerous to play around in print with such a stupendous figure as 273,680,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, even though it only applies to the tonnage of a star. What if inflationists hitch their pay-wagon to that star when they start tinkering with the currency!

Raider of the Plains

Book News of the Day

THE Kiowas, according to their own legend, which Clarence Wharton recounts in SATANTA: The Great Chief of the Kiowas and His People (Dallas: Banks Upshaw. $2), originated in the north; they fled from the Sioux (from whom they learned to keep a pictorial calendar-history) and drifted south to adopt as their range the plains of West Texas and Oklahoma around the Wichita Mountains.

They first fought, then allied themselves with, the Comanches. Until late in the 1870's the two tribes terrorized the frontier settlements of Texas; every full moon brought the threat of the scalping knife, the torch; of stolen stock, of captivity for women and children. Cynthia Parker, whose story rivals in romantic interest that of Pocahontas, was thus stolen from her Texas home to become the mother of Quanah Parker, greatest of the Comanche chiefs. When raiding close to home palled, these Bedouins of the Plains thought nothing of a 2000-mile jaunt into Mexico for horses and captives. Satanta himself is said to have had Mexican blood.

First official contact with the whites occurred in 1834, when General Leavenworth led an expedition into southern Oklahoma, seeking to perfect a peace treaty with the Kiowas and their neighbors for the benefit of the Santa Fe trade. Satanta first came into the limelight at the great Medicine Lodge Council in 1867 when he assured the commissioners that he loved all Americans, but reserved the right to declare an open season on Texans at pleasure. The Indians accepted the white man's presents, signed the treaty (they did not understand it at all, and the whites probably did not understand its implications) and went back to the buffalo range.

Satanta escaped the Battle of the Washita by being encamped at some distance from Custer's victims, but he gained an awe of white ferocity which led him into a certain circumspection. He went to the reservation, reporting regularly at the Fort Sill Agency for rations, spending the time between issue days in hunting or in raiding in Texas. But General Sherman, on inspection tour at the Fort just after one of these raids, arrested the surprised chief (who told Sherman that since he had lost three warriors and the Texans seven, he was willing to call the score even) together with Satank and Big Tree, and sent them in irons to Jacksboro, Texas, to be tried. Satanta made a hopeless effort to escape, forcing the soldiers to shoot him—one of the most dramatic episodes in Plains history, one often recounted in song and story. Satanta, with Big Tree, was sentenced to the state prison; paroled, he again broke the peace, and was rearrested. In 1874 he sought escape from his misery by hurling himself from the prison balcony. He was about 65 years old.

Judge Wharton is not unsympathetic toward his subject; but he appears to have consulted only printed sources and such papers as Mooney's "A Kiowa Calendar," Catlin's memoirs, and the diaries of Pattey, the Quaker teacher of the Kiowas, and Tatum, their Quaker agent. Some family traditions are also used; the author's father once saw Satanta through rifle sights—hardly the ideal viewpoint for biographical study. Had he consulted the living members of the Kiowa-Comanches, many of whom know the "inside" story of the chief, he might have produced a full-length biography, not of a public nuisance, but of a national hero, such as have recently honored Sitting Bull, the Sioux, and Plenty Coups, the Crow. As it is, the book is a pleasantly readable popular account, with nothing new for the historian.

K. C. K.

"I Thought I Had a Tankful of Gas"

Bavaria's Mt. Olympus

IN THEIR crystalline setting of subalpine charm, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, twin towns of the winter Olympics, are flooded with a romantic radiance. They truly express the mood of Bavaria in its more poetic, naturalistic and unsophisticated moments.

From its hillside on the north, Partenkirchen looks down the valley of the Loisach, a riverlet of clear malachite green in summertime, toward Garmisch at the southern end of the cup-shaped valley. Rimming the cup are the mountains of the Bavarian Alps—foothills of their more imposing and gigantesque sisters of Switzerland, but nevertheless including Germany's tallest peak, *die Zugspitze*, chief of the Storm Range that ruggedly shapes the southeastern horizon.

A short drive to the southward leads to the Tyrol. Eastward, but a little way, is Mittenwald, mountain-bounded home of violin makers. Westward, "two hours' walk" in the vernacular, is Oberammergau, hallowed seat of the Passion Play. And the spirit of this valley shares in each of the sentimental and imaginative appeals that springs from those places and names.

* * *

The people who live here are Bavarians, heart and mind—south Bavarians. Which is to say that they are a simple, frank, joyous and yet a dreaming folk, for whom the chief day-by-day values of existence are expressed in legend and folklore, in dramatic personalities, in song, in dances of the old tradition, in comradeship and in the spirit of adventure.

Their homes are of the Alpine type, with stone and stucco for the first story, and with overhanging second-stories of unpainted boards weathered to a rich reddish sienna, their roofs of split wooden shingles that are held in place by horizontal cross-beams, round or rough-hewn, and by a calculated sprinkling of field stones. Usually a tiny stable is attached, where a milch cow or two is kept. In summer, the kine are driven to the "Alm," or upper meadow, where they are pastured and milked by women who make their stay with them.

Presiding over this valley of the picturesque, and safeguarded from all change, it would seem, by its fir-green and slaty-purple mountains slashed at this Olympic season with dazzling snow, is the memory of a tragic king, Ludwig II, whose abdication was forced by his "madness," but whose dreaming fancy, before the day of ruin, built castle after castle bright with Bavarian ornament and rich with Bavarian lore. Ludwig, who drove countless times through this countryside where he is best and most gently remembered, and who was one with these people in their sympathies, is still a name that kindles the eyes of his one-time peasantry. And formerly the portrait of Ludwig might be seen in many dwellings in the valley, venerated next after the religious pictures with which it was, indeed, closely associated in these believing hearts.

In the inns—so much more domestic, much less commercialized than those of some other lands—one may see a brawny farmer, with fingers just relaxed from the plow, slithering over the strings of a zither as lightly as if those hands had been kept soft by a sheltered life; while a companion will be plucking a guitar, with something of a troubadour's air, as he sings.

* * *

Music is an intimate part of this folk life; music of strong voices naturally given to song, blending memorably in part songs sung in the open, as in a friendly serenade beneath the visitor's window: music of the dance, particularly of the old-time waltzes such as "Lovely Fishermaiden" or some Viennese favorite; and always, at the customary evening comradeship at the inn the music of guitar and zither, or of violin.

The talk is redolent of the valley and its hills. "Has Gretl taken her cows to the Alm yet?" "Has Hans returned from his visit to Oberammergau—and have you heard, by the way, that his sister Helda is going to be the Mary in the Passion Play this year?" "Tell me! How did Karl make out at court on the charge of the Ranger—confound him!—that he had stolen firewood from Kramer Reserve?"

On all sides one hears the easygoing Upper-Bavarian dialect, rich in diminutives and terms of endearment, and usually with a spice of romance or a subtle undertone of stronger emotion. And the songs, too, savor of it, as for example this especially descriptive and revealing one:

> Dirndle, geh her zum Zaun!
> Lass dir in die Auglein schau'n—
> Blau oder braun?

Or, Anglicized:

> Little maid, come, step to the hedge,
> Right up to the meadow's edge,
> Turn those eyes up, not down—
> What are they, blue or brown!

Nature and human nature here are truly blended in something like pristine simplicity. For those who delight in sincerity, even prizing its ruggedness, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, both outwardly and inwardly, holds a nostalgic, almost a mystic, spell.

T. C.

"Mr. Speaker—I Object"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "Mr. Speaker—I Object," appearing in the Monitor, is responsible for the following remarks:

There is no one within the confines of the United States more anxious to see the re-establishment of the merit system in our government than the writer. But in the light of prevailing conditions, I, too, must voice a vociferous objection to a law that is designed to freeze in office the appointees of Farley.

In the box on the front page of this same issue of the Monitor you show in a graphic manner just what the present Administration has done to the Civil Service. After kicking the merit system in the face, how can the present incumbents be trusted to draft appropriate legislation to cure the very conditions which their own acts have produced?

To take the measure under consideration seriously is to pander to false hope. It were better to wait until after the November elections before attempting to pass any such legislation.

"I object"—and there are millions that see eye to eye with me on this proposition.

Dallas, Texas. J. M. SIMMONS

[Ed. Note—In obtaining civil service reform it has always been necessary to accept some such "freezing" of one party's appointees. Individuals and organizations most active in reform believe it is still necessary.]

Locking the Barn Door?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is probably true that people are more law-abiding in Great Britain, and justice more swift.

However, in Canada, so close a neighbor to the United States that undesirables, such as safe-crackers and kidnapers, could easily slip over the border, kidnaping is almost unknown. This, I belive, is due to one thing. The ransom is not allowed to be paid. What is the use of kidnaping if you cannot collect the ransom? When crime ceases to pay, it ceases to be.

One change in the United States law, preventing payment of ransom, would do more to strangle this dastardly crime than regiments of police. Is it logical to facilitate the payment of thousands of dollars to the criminal and let him get away with it, and then turn the federal police out after him?

Regina, Sask. (MRS.) MARGERET OSBORN

Dollars and Navies

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Rarely does one find an error or evidence of mistaken judgment in your valued paper, and for this reason it is read and accepted as a criterion of the best public opinion.

However, in your editorial captioned "Naval Budgets Compared," I must call your attention to the fact that in comparing dollar for dollar, as you have done, it would seem that Japan is really insignificant in so far as her annual naval appropriation is concerned, when compared with the United States. This, at least, is the impression given to your readers.

In discussing such items, is it not essential to compare what a dollar will do in each of the countries? Why not go a little further and show, for example, the average hourly wage paid, the number of hours worked per day and the days per week, as well as the cost of materials involved in construction?

Their $158,137,000 actually is larger in comparison than the mere digits would indicate. The size of Japan's navy today, in comparison to ours, is the result of making a little money go a long way.

Because of our standard of living, the short time our workmen labor, the high wages and the high cost of material, the same article made in the United States costs from two to five times what it does elsewhere. May I refer you to Japanese toys, rubber goods, textiles, electric light globes and a hundred other items to be found in this country, which have actually forced some of our factories to close, thus putting Americans on relief.

G. W. SPOERRY,
Captain, 33d Infantry
Fort Clayton, Canal Zone.

The Wide Horizon

Taking Profit Out of War

The National Commander of the American Legion, when in Boston last week, announced that with the settlement of the bonus issue, the Legion will begin nationwide advocacy of a law to take the profits out of war. When Mr. Abbot was Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, it was such a plan which under his initiative and sponsorship gained nationwide attention, and following are extracts from the first editorial which Mr. Abbot wrote on this subject in the Monitor of Nov. 15, 1923.

By Willis J. Abbot

WE THINK the proposition incontrovertible that the overwhelming majority of men detest and loathe anything even approaching violence in their daily life. Unhappily, men who hold themselves rigidly aloof from anything of the sort are frequently willing to encourage and applaud manifestations of the fighting instinct in others, particularly if they themselves can find a financial profit in it.

If every citizen, however rich, however eminent, however venerable, in station or in years, should feel himself liable to be called upon for sacrifices commensurate with that of the poor boy whose life ebbed out in the wire entanglements of No Man's Land, there would be less inclination to preach war among the citizens and to vote for it among the nation's lawmakers. To the end, therefore, that one nation at least may make the declaration of war as solemn, and as repugnant a thought as possible to all classes of people, The Christian Science Monitor would suggest the following national action:

The adoption of a constitutional amendment substantially as follows:

> In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives, and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose, and of Congress to enact the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment.

* * *

In accordance with this constitutional requirement, legislation would be enacted by which at a stroke the whole nation would be set to work to attain national victory. All possibility of personal profit would be eliminated. The hardy youth would still be subject, as now, to conscription for military service. But no longer would a fortunate class of persons employed in "essential industries" exist. The riveter in the shipyard, the munitions maker in the factory would not, as in 1917, make preposterous wages in safety, while his brother suffered and died in the trenches for a pittance. Nor would the farmer or the miner be immune from the call to service. Food would be raised, but taken by the state at a price which would eliminate all profit; neither the digger of iron, the smelter, the puddler, nor the millionaire magnate who controlled the operation of all, should be allowed as the fruit of his labor during the continuance of the war more than what the boy in the trenches would be getting—namely, a bare livelihood. The profiteer would be eliminated. There would be no more "dollar-a-year men" serving the nation, nor would there be, as during the last war, a horde of employees at Washington paid four or five times what the soldiers in the trenches received, nor a host of speculative hangers-on greatly enriching themselves at the expense of the Government. In brief, during the period of war, under the provisions of this constitutional amendment, the whole nation would be militarized—or socialized, if you prefer—enrolled in one common effort, for the performance of all functions engaged even in the most remote way with the national defense.

* * *

As a condition precedent to this, and to the end that agitation favoring war might be checked by removing all financial incentive to it, the Congress should enact a statute prohibiting the manufacture of arms or munitions of war by private corporations or for private profit at any time. The Government should be provided with all necessary arsenals for the production of military implements in time of peace, and would have immediate authority, and indeed be compelled, to take over in time of war all plants capable of manufacturing such products.

It is evident . . . that any nation which shall thoroughly equip itself to become an absolute unit industrially, commercially, financially, and as a military power, in the face of aggression, in most cases would be looked upon as invulnerable. Such a policy, proclaimed to the world, would repel any suggestion of attack by a foreign power. And more. The example set by the United States, should it enact legislation of this sort, would inevitably be followed by other nations.

If no man nor any group of men could profit in the slightest degree by war, and if every man—and, for that matter, in these days of equal political rights, every woman—were thoroughly cognizant that suffering and sacrifice, parallel at least to that of the soldier in the trenches, was to be theirs, the incentive to war would be, if not wholly removed, at least greatly lessened. If the same zeal and trained intelligence now employed in planning participation in "the next war" were enlisted in the endeavor to avert it, enduring peace would be attained.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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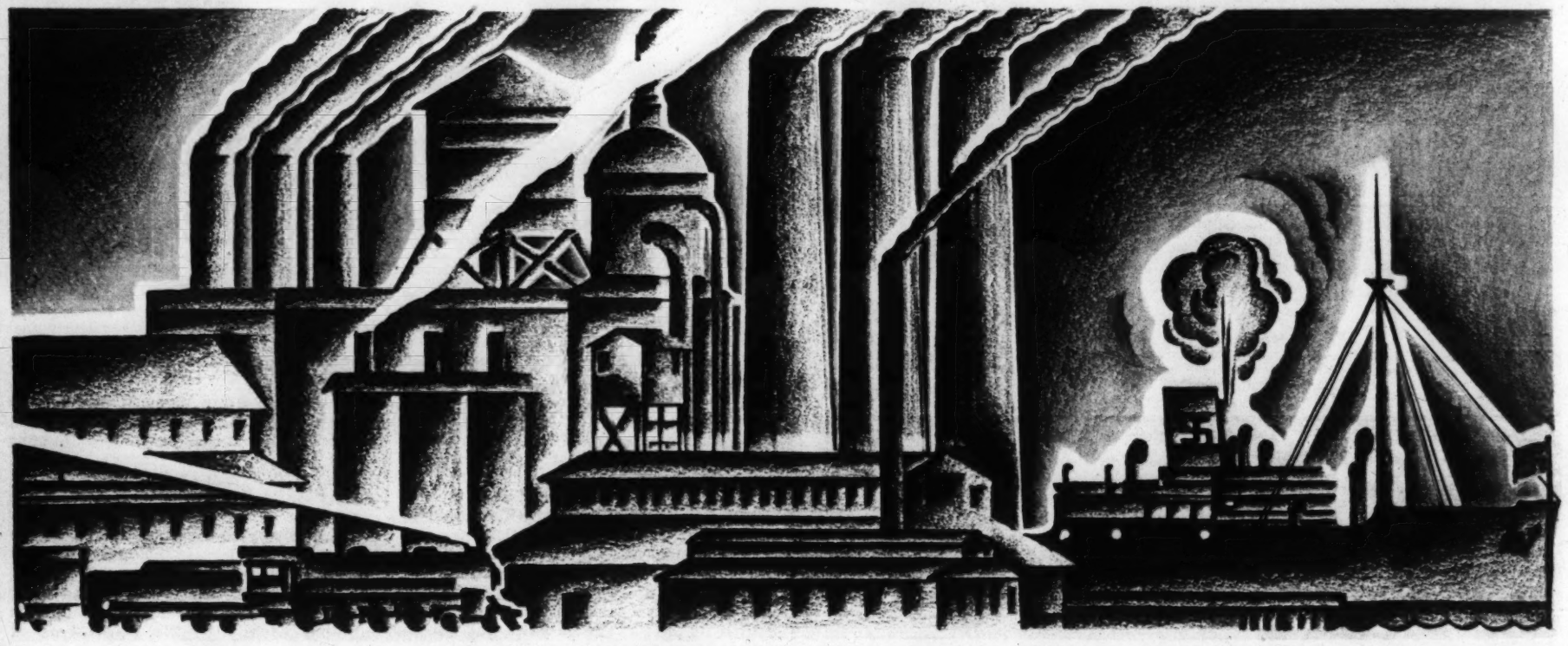


Germany Wants Its Colonies

By J. Emlyn Williams

THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN CONFLICT and recent suggestions for solving the problem of supplies of raw materials to industrial states like Japan, Italy and Germany have given the Third Reich the opportunity to press home to its people the importance of a colonial empire.

Germany's prewar colonies consisted of territories in Africa and the Far East. Those with any considerable population or wealth of natural resources were in Africa:

Colony	Area	Population
German East Africa .. (now Tanganyika)	995,000 sq. kiloms.	7,666,000
Kamerun	790,000 " "	2,653,000
Togoland	87,200 " "	*1,033,000
German S. W. Africa .	835,100 " "	105,000

To these should also be added German New Guinea, Samoa, Kiautschau, the Caroline and Marshall Islands.

*Not including nonindigenous colored population.

These territories were taken from Germany during the war, and the peace treaties which followed regularized a break-up which was already an accomplished fact. "Germany," Article 119 of the Versailles Treaty reads, "renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions." And as if to give moral justification to this action, Article 22 of the League of Nations' Covenant declared that "the tutelage of such (native) peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experiences or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility." These same powers by excluding Germany from among mandatory states automatically classed it as unworthy and incompetent to be a colonizing power.

* * *

In the early postwar years, vital problems at home called for solution, so that the colonial question had to be relegated to the background. But it must not be concluded from this that it was ever entirely abandoned by Germany. Silence in this, as in a number of other fundamental foreign political issues, did not mean acceptance of the allies' thesis, as later events have proved. There has been a sequence in German political aims during the last seventeen years—a sequence logical to conditions at home and in the international field. The goal has been always the same—restoration of an equality "in all respects," which therefore includes equal status in arms, the return of the colonies, and alterations of the peace treaty frontiers by negotiations.

* * *

During the early months of the Third Reich, doubts existed in certain circles abroad regarding National Socialism's attitude on colonies. This is undoubtedly traceable to the fact that there appeared a lack of unity among party leaders themselves as to the value of a colonial empire. Some preferred German penetration into eastern Europe and the possible unification of all German-speaking areas on the periphery of the Reich—a new imperialism based upon the German theory of "blood and soil." Support for this standpoint appeared to be found in "Mein Kampf" (p. 742), where Hitler writes: "finally, we make an end of the colonial and trade policy of the prewar period and pass to the

Courtesy of Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft, Berlin

A GERMAN PLANTER AND HIS FAMILY

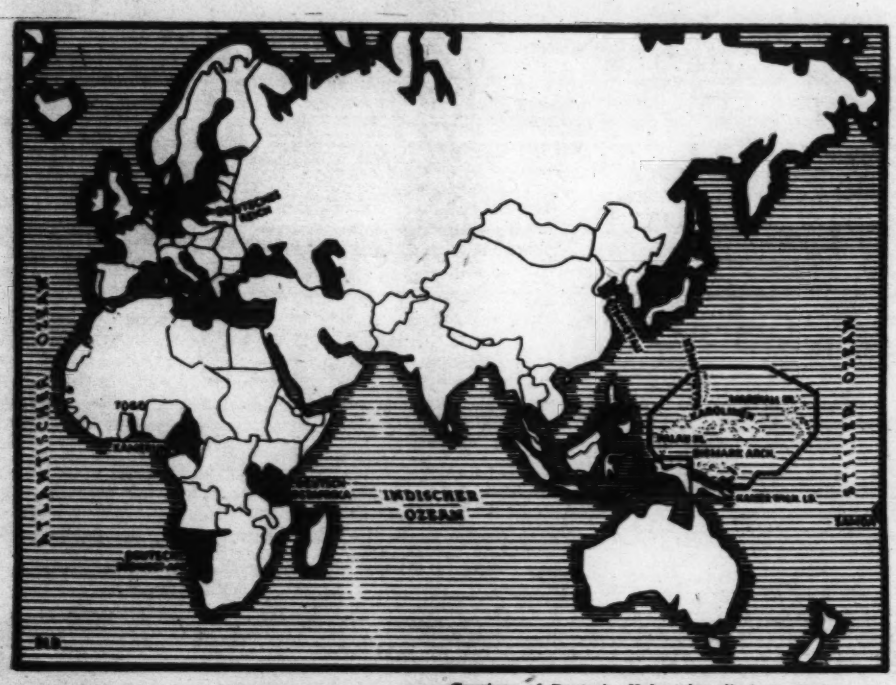
Before Their Home in German East Africa, Which Now Is Known as Tanganyika Territory. The Area Had Been Acquired by Germany Between 1885 and 1890, and Was Surrendered to the British in November, 1918.

AT RIGHT

Underwood & Underwood

AT LEFT TSINGTAO ONCE WAS GERMAN-CONTROLLED

Chinese City Occupied by Germany in 1897 After the Murder of Two Missionaries There. It Was Made a Free Port in 1899. The Japanese Took It in 1914, and in 1922 It Was Returned to China Under the Washington Agreement.



Courtesy of Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft, Berlin

GERMANY AND ITS FORMER COLONIES

All of Them Were Lost by the Terms of the Versailles Treaty, but Now Germany Would Like to Have Them Returned to Her.

'Bodenpolitik' ('land settlement' policy) of the future."

But this is outweighed both by the later statements of responsible National Socialist leaders, from Hitler downward, as well as by the categorical declaration in Point No. 3 of the party program, which demands "land and soil (colonies) for nourishing our nation and settling our surplus population."

Germany's claims for the return of its colonies are based upon the need for an unencumbered supply of raw materials, which cannot be obtained at home, for a home in which to place its surplus population, and for the removal of the discrimination against the state laid down in the postwar settlement of the colonial question in the Versailles Treaty.

"Without colonies, there can be no security as regards raw materials, without raw materials no industry, without industry no work," President Paul von Hindenburg declared, "therefore, we Germans must have colonies." The logic of this argument, which has since been re-emphasized by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht among others, has so far been acknowledged by British statesmen that they have made tentative proposals for considering the future possibilities of throwing open the raw material supplies of the mandated territories, on equal terms, to needy states like Germany, Italy and Japan.

But Germany rejects such a solution on the grounds that it does not solve its problem, since it would have to pay for these raw materials in foreign valuta, which in its present condition it could not afford to do. To those foreign critics who argue that this country's foreign exchange difficulties are only temporary, Germany replies that even if it solved this problem by currency devaluation or any similar method, the costs of such raw materials would still be an impossible burden on its industry. Germany must get its vegetable oils, fats, fibers, rubber, tea, coffee, etc., from within its own currency area, it is maintained here.

Regarding the possibility of settling some of the country's surplus population in these former German colonies, National Socialists reject it on the grounds that it would mean ultimately losing such settlers as citizens of the Third Reich.

When it was recently stated to a prominent German colonial expert that these colonies can only take comparatively few white inhabitants, he replied, "You English people juggle with figures as to how few whites can be settled here or there. Our former colonies are a luxury to you, but not to us. We should put more energy into this problem. Remember, necessity is the mother of invention. England is like the gentleman farmer who picks and chooses his land —Germany, the small holder who must make his soil yield a livelihood. And have you ever thought of the psychological effect—how it would influence the outlook of our people and react favorably on our whole state policy?"

But imposing as these two arguments from necessity may appear, they are secondary to the demand for the restoration of its former colonies as an acknowledgment of Germany's equal status among the leading powers. For this is not simply a question of commerce, and to treat it as such cannot bring a final solution. To dismiss it merely by saying that it is a question of national prestige also gets nowhere, for no student of history can ignore the catastrophes which neglect of that factor has brought in its train.

The German argument as to colonies is identical with that on disarmament in its origin, viz., that the allies deliberately broke the promises upon the basis of which this country agreed to an armistice. Germany, it is stated, fulfilled its part of the bargain, but not so the victorious powers. This country, Dr. Heinrich Schnee, former Governor of German East Africa, writes in the latest edition of his book on the German colonies, "Die deutschen Kolonien vor, in und nach dem Weltkrieg," rejects the methods of Geneva in colonial matters, because they are contrary to the preliminaries of the peace, as found in the Lansing Note of Nov. 5, 1918, which (in Point 5 of President Wilson's 14 Points) offered "a free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims as concerned the interests of the natives." Instead of an impartial investigation being undertaken and the natives being considered, Dr. Schnee declares that Germany's incompetence and unfitness to administer its colonies were accepted as sufficient grounds for turning this country's colonies into mandated territory.

The "fiction of Germany's incompetence in colonial administration," which Germany refuted from the beginning, enabled the Allies, another German has declared, to satisfy their consciences and talk about such administration as "a sacred trust of civilization—though not without placing their own interests first."

* * *

Germany started late as a colonizer, and feels its mistakes were those of a learner. Allegations of incapacity and unfitness to have colonies were "hollow insincerity" others have evidenced by pointing to the fact that "at the very outbreak of war the British Government was negotiating treaties under which further territories—even British —would have passed under German rule." Far from invading the rights of other white peoples, Germany maintains that its title to those colonies "was confirmed by formal treaties, mainly with Great Britain, which received valuable equivalents in exchange," so that the Allies ignored territorial treaties which stood in the way of assumed national interest as much as they accused Pan Germanism of doing in other connections.

In 1924, in a memorandum regarding his country's entry into the League, Gustav Stresemann wrote, "Germany, which has been excluded from any active colonial activity since the last war, awaits active participation in the mandate system, in due course." But, though seven years a League member, Germany waited in vain for a colonial mandate, and still continued to be excluded from the ranks of "progressive nations."

The Third Reich ceased to belong to the League after Oct. 21, 1935, and today thinks not in terms of mandated territory, but of the return of its former colonies under its own sovereignty. "The present discrimination against Germany could be brought to an end," the president of the German Colonial Association wrote in October, "only by the return of its former colonies, for the mandate system, so long as it is unilaterally applied, represents a form of discrimination against it. Until it is applied equally to the possessions of the other colonial powers, it must retain this character."

Critics may justifiably point out that Germany demanded a higher standard of international morality from the allies in 1918 than its own contemplated peace terms envisaged, that its plea for equal status in colonization would probably be more effective abroad if National Socialism's racial theory and practice did not brand the Jews within its gates as an inferior community, and further that the Third Reich's appeal to the world's moral conscience appears strange in the light of the confessions of its own leaders that National Socialism pins its faith not on international treaties and agreements, but on the power of its own "strong right arm."

* * *

But admission of such inconsistencies cannot make the world ignore either Germany's claims to colonies or the consequences of such neglect. Germany looks today particularly to England, as the great colonial power, to initiate a fair deal in this matter. Germans of all shades of opinion would welcome a bold venture by England, not simply because of the material advantages which might accrue to themselves, but because of the impetus it would give to moral and cultural forces in Germany which are now compelled to lie dormant.

Germany's demand for equal status in the colonial issue will have to be met sooner or later, either as a basic acknowledgment of justice or a concession to the mighty military force this country is now building up. Today, the Third Reich continues to ask, "Shall a great, highly cultural and efficient nation like the Germans . . . be excluded from this great cultural work (of civilization) . . . ?" Tomorrow, it will demand.

The future ownership of the former German colonies may decide other important international issues. The decision may influence the success or failure of the League of Nations, which in colonial as in other issues aims at the triumph of the common standards of justice and duty, etc., which all civilized states accept, over any narrow nationalism. "Raum um uns, Sonne über uns und Freiheit in uns" (space about us, sun above us and freedom within us)—this ideal of Hans Grimm, which has been used so effectively during the last few years to reawaken "colonial consciousness" among the Germans, may well serve as an aid to solve the problem aright, provided that it is applied equally all around.

Working and Waiting

That Is the Recipe Irene Dunne Offers for Success on the Screen, or Elsewhere, and She Is a Person Whose Experience and Philosophy Both Are Interesting and Encouraging

By Marjorie Shuler

WHEN IS A MOTION-PICTURE STAR not a star has an obvious answer—when she is herself. But the answer is more readily imagined than realized. Which is the reason why, as I went with Irene Dunne to her music lesson the other morning, I was mentally congratulating myself that an invitation to a party the preceding afternoon had put me in the way of spending a day with an actress who does not play roles off the stage—or screen.

Irene Dunne had walked into the party looking very much Park Avenue and not at all Times Square. Her raisin crepe dress and tiny hat, with its toppling cluster of richly tinted sweet peas, was not a costume in which to act a part, but an expression of her own restraint and dignity, and she greeted her guests, as might any hostess in Dubuque or Kankakee or Honolulu, pleasantly, intelligently; above all, naturally.

In fact, the only quarrel I had with Miss Dunne was that she answered my own questions politely, but conventionally, on the surface, so to speak. So that finally, in my desperation at trying to find out why she thought and spoke as she did, I surprised her with the declaration, "I am not writing a fan magazine story about you, and I should like to meet the real Irene Dunne."

Characteristically, because she is a working person and no idler, Miss Dunne responded promptly, "Go with me to my music lesson tomorrow morning."

* * *

What is even more to the point, she remembered the engagement, so here we were, both of us facing a job, she to rehearse for the role of Magnolia in the forthcoming musical screen version of "Show Boat," and I trying to capture on paper some kind of definition of the Dunne individuality. Miss Dunne had gone to bed late, very late. She had not wanted to get up for the music lesson, but when she was a little girl her mother warned her against that insidious "just five minutes more."

"If you turn over on the other side you are lost," the little girl was told. "When you feel lazy, that is just the time to be up and doing."

So Miss Dunne, stifling a yawn, was up and out and for some reason reminded herself of the Christmas morning when she was a beginning actress on tour and ate her breakfast at a station lunch counter.

"Now, that was a hardship," she said, "and yet the girl is foolish who attempts Hollywood without the preparation of the little stock companies and the hard drill of the stage. I have just watched a newcomer in films who was being pushed by the company, with her photograph in every picture magazine. She was not ready. The director could get nothing out of her. She used to cry on the set and beg to be allowed to go home. To work and to wait patiently for an opening, that is the thing to do."

Which is what might be called turning difficulties into steppingstones, for Miss Dunne had to go on the road. She had to take any little part that offered on Broadway, because her mother had put her and her brother through school and "now someone had to do something about it."

* * *

I had not realized that even now she is working and waiting patiently for an opening. But that is just what is happening. I knew that she had refused some tempting offers while she was "resting" in New York City after finishing "Magnificent Obsession," and she explained, "I don't want to be an old lady of the screen. I want to return to New York and do some really worthwhile things with my voice. But I have seen some good voices finished with radio because they were pushed forward without the right material and with too hasty preparation. So I shall wait."

I was doing a little waiting myself. What would that music teacher think when the pupil arrived with the intention of giving an interview between trills and scales? I need not have been concerned. For the music teacher turned out to be Amy Ellerman, herself a contralto of considerable prominence and, what was even more important to me, just as eager to have Irene Dunne talk for The Christian Science Monitor as I was.

The flurry of welcome over and Miss Dunne's voice "warmed up," Miss Ellerman herself contributed the next bit to the interview by saying, "Heretofore, Miss Dunne has sung very prettily. She has a lovely voice but she could not get the depth which is there only when the artist has a message in her thinking. At first, any singer must concentrate on technique, but once that is established she must forget the learning in the doing—only she never, never can be unmindful of the message."

To which Miss Dunne added, "My director in this last picture has been a help to me about keeping natural. Always before we start the scene we play a game, the nicest game in the world, the game of just suppose. After that, if I get ecstatic, carried away by what I am doing, out comes the command to remember corned beef and cabbage. That is a commonplace thing to remember, and it always brings me back to reality."

* * *

Between rehearsals of the new Jerome Kern songs for "Show Boat," Miss Dunne debunked the story that, although she had gone to Hollywood as a singer, he had become so fascinated by the story of "Cimmaron" that she had insisted upon playing the role.

"Actually I arrived on the coast," she said, "at a time when there was a slump in musical pictures. Those were the days when theaters hung out posters to say 'This film is not a musical.' I just had to do something else. I had been playing in Miss Ferber's 'Show Boat' on the stage and I did like the idea of doing 'Cimmaron.' I begged the executives to let me try it. They tested me. But then they tested every other available voice person in Hollywood as well. They came back to me and tested me again and I got the role."

* * *

Which naturally led her to explain something about the "salesmanship" it takes to get a job, saying, "You have to be capable, but in addition you must make your employer realize that you are capable. That is hard. It always is difficult to talk in the first person, and others are apt to discount what we say about ourselves. I think the best thing one can do in that situation is to have no fears."

When Miss Dunne first went to Hollywood she was on a 52-week contract to R-K-O, and a 52-week contract with any company, she remarked, "means that you can't call your soul your own, because the directors may put you in as many pictures a year as they like, regardless of the suitability of the role to you, or your own readiness for it."

Miss Dunne likes to make ready for her parts. She worked hard to learn the Russian and French which she spoke in "Roberta." She learned the guitar in 10 days for her stage role in "Show Boat" and now Mr. Kern has rewritten those same songs with banjo accompaniment for the screen version, so she was facing the job of acquiring the technique in two weeks, along with a tap dance.

* * *

Somewhere in New York City there probably is the housewife who heard Miss Dunne singing over and over again the word "dream" for one of her roles and finally leaned out of the window to yell across the court, "Dream, dream, dream; why don't you dream instead of trying to sing?"

Because of her desire to have the right material and to prepare it adequately, Miss Dunne is particularly glad to be one of the first Hollywood stars to sign for one picture a year with several leading companies.

"I shall do more than the three or four pictures that those contracts stipulate," she said, "but one film with a company should give me the best story, the best director, and plenty of time to create the role."

As we went out of the studio I saw another instance of how Miss Dunne retains her popularity and her poise at the same time. I knew that she had asked that no one meet her on her arrival in New York City, no reporters, no camera men, no press agents; only her husband, Dr. Francis D. Griffin, whose own career keeps him the greater part of the year on the east coast while she is on the west. I know that she is looking forward to longer visits from him in the new home they have built in Holmby Hills, California, but that she does not like "a lot of the ballyhoo which goes with being in Hollywood."

* * *

And here we were walking out into a lot of ballyhoo—to wit, a crowd of young ladies, very young ladies, armed with photographs and autograph books and fountain pens. I gave one glance at Miss Dunne signing her name over and over again and then I retreated to the rear wall.

When she emerged from the melee, a little flushed, but still smiling, pretty much the same kind of woman who might be living on any floor in that apartment house, she said deprecatingly, "We all have the same instinct. I was thrilled when Geraldine Farrar sent me an album of her favorite songs and George Gershwin gave me the score of 'Porgy and Bess.' I am grateful when other people recognize me and, while I wish there was not quite so much flurry about it all, still I think that I should be willing to do things for the persons who make my career possible."

And then, as we said good-by out in the sunshine, she added, "We all ought to be willing to do things for each other, even for competitors. There is lots of room at the top, more than is ever used, and we might as well help each other upward."

Nellie Will Have Her Sink

Symbolic of All Modernization on the Farm, It Now Becomes Possible, Along With Many Other Good Things, With the Government Helping to Electrify Rural Areas

By Richard Lee Strout

WHEN YOU HAD SAID THAT Mrs. Nellie Peake was a Durgin you had said all that needed to be said about her in Middletown.

She kept her farmhouse shining. Durgins did that. James Peake was a practical man, but Nellie would have seen that he succeeded if he hadn't been. The farm was fortunately situated and the elder Peakes, and all the little Peakes, too, as they came along, worked hard. Mrs. Nellie probably put in 80 hours of housework a week. If you doubt that, I need only say that an indefatigable government worker has recently estimated that the average farm wife works 64 hours, 12 minutes a week. He has figured it right down to the odd 12 minutes. If the farmer's wife has a baby she probably works 77 hours. As I say, Mrs. Nellie worked harder than the average, though her youngest was not a baby at all, but away at normal school, where Mrs. Nellie helped pay her way with the chicken money, the butter money and the money from the pies she sold to tourists in the summer from a roadside stand in front of the old white Colonial house, with its green blinds and lilac bush in the corner.

I could tell you about those pies; really, there was a lyrical note about them that reassured tired businessmen in their mystic faith in the Old Homestead and the Little Red Schoolhouse. That was the kind of cook Mrs. Nellie was, and the way she did things. And all through her life Mrs. Nellie had cherished, away in a secret corner of her heart, one vision.

Schoolgirls have visions of being cinema stars. Pale young men in back garrets have the vision of authorship. Mrs. Nellie was infinitely wiser. When she and Pa and perhaps a neighbor drove over to the Center to the movies she always glanced in one particular store window, and then moved quickly past. It was a store where they sold—sinks; yes, sinks.

That was Mrs. Nellie's vision.

Being a normal farmer's wife, it wasn't just a sink she saw in that window, it was something symbolic, something ideal, something with the rainbow rim of the unobtainable all about it. She saw a lovely piece of fleckless porcelain, with corrugations in it (which facilitated drainage) and resplendent faucets from which could flow continuous hot water (instead of toting water from that dratted well!). It had connotations of ease and respectability, that sink; and, above all, an equality with Cousin Maggie, who had fled from rural rigors, years ago, to a city flat, leaving behind her rankling commentaries on farm life which comprised one of Mrs. Nellie's unconscious springs of action.

* * *

That was the vision Mrs. Nellie cherished, as do a good many other housewives who minister to the 32,700,000 farm population of America; but she knew something about the matter which probably the city reader of this article does not know, that running water on the farm demands, first and foremost, electricity. Yes, the Peake homestead needed an electric pump as the first essential to a modern plumbing system. Pa Peake wanted electricity to light up the house, and for labor-saving machinery around the farm, but Mrs. Nellie wanted it because she had a vision of a sink. Yes, and a real bathtub upstairs.

Electricity depended, of course, on the North Middletown Power & Light Company. This was a subsidiary of the Interstate Holding Corporation, one of the big power empires. Now the North Middletown company refused to bring their poles and wires out to the Hill Road, where the Peakes lived, except at exorbitant rates. The company, if the truth must be told, was rather snooty about farm extensions. This, you see, was back in 1929, and the company was more interested in selling a limited amount of power to city people at 6 or 8 per cent return, plus a good deal of holding corporation stock in Wall Street, than in selling a potentially large amount of power to country folk, at only 3 per cent. The company finally sent out a young man in an expensive car to look the situation over; a young man who, if he didn't actually wear spats, looked as though he might have worn them. But the Peakes couldn't get electricity unless they were willing to pay a crushing five-year initial cost.

All this, as I say, was back in 1929. Mrs. Nellie couldn't get her sink. Her vision remained only a vision. She kept on using the well, and scrubbing clothes by hand with water lugged by hand, and wiping the soot out from the inside of kerosene lamp chimneys with a squeaky cloth; and Pa Peake couldn't get his cream separator. How many other farm women Mrs. Nellie represented I do not know, but there were tens of thousands of them.

* * *

The other day the Peakes got in the mail a small pamphlet, illustrated with graphs and diagrams, and entitled,

"Light and Power for the Farm—Plug in on REA Electricity."

The Peakes read it slowly and carefully. It told how the Government had set up a fund, $100,000,000, to finance self-liquidating rural electrification projects. Loans would be at 3 per cent interest, for as long as 20 years. REA, it appeared, meant Rural Electrification Administration, and a man named Cooke—Morris L. Cooke—was at the head of it.

That night Mrs. Nellie sat down, trimmed the kerosene lamp carefully, spread out the oilcloth over the red tablecloth which she always used when writing, and with great care composed a letter to Mr. Cooke, even while the sharp sweet fragrance of watermelon pickle filled the room.

A correspondence between Mrs. Nellie and Mr. Cooke developed. Later on, the neighbors were drawn into the correspondence. A road map was forwarded to Washington, dotted with the sites of the farms along the Hill Road. Ultimately a businesslike county agent came out, surveyed the scene and took careful estimates as to potential electric consumption.

And then, suddenly, a startling thing happened. The North Middletown Power & Light Company came to life. This year, you see, was 1935, and not 1929, and a 3 per cent profit looked better. It was whispered also that new executives were more interested in selling electricity than in selling shares, as their predecessors had been. Technical improvements had been made also, which made it cheaper to bring electricity to the farm. Rates were coming down, too.

And so, after all, Mrs. Nellie is going to get her sink! The old farm will soon be electrified. REA engineers figure the project along the Hill Road will be self-liquidating in a comparatively few years. They are willing to make loans, either direct to the North Middletown Power & Light Company or to a local farmers' power co-operative, if the Peakes are successful in organizing their neighbors into one to cover the cost of poles, wires and transformers. In any case, around the middle of next summer, Cousin Maggie is going to get an invitation to the old Peake homestead, and Mrs. Nellie is trying to decide, even now, just what tone of voice to use in introducing the new sink.

* * *

The story of Mrs. Nellie is being repeated in literally tens of thousands of farm homes in America today. Aladdin's wonderful lamp, which turns out to be a 100-watt Mazda, is being rubbed for farm women and their husbands all over the nation. REA, with its $100,000,000 loan fund, is helping the wizardry along, but it is probable that the miracle would occur, even without REA. That is because the potentialities exist for one of the historic industrial developments of our times.

Putting it succinctly, rural electrification is probably the biggest unshaken Christmas tree of present-day America. It is a Christmas tree, and there are presents on it for everybody.

There are presents on it for farmers and farmers' wives; presents for manufacturers and distributors of electricity; presents for makers of all sorts of implements, from waffle irons to milking machines. Especially are there benefits for plumbers, as the National Association of Master Plumbers knows well, for running water seems to follow farm electrification. In short, like a good many other new industries, it offers potential benefits to everybody, as the automobile industry did from 1900 on, with the farmer ultimately gaining more than anyone else in labor-saving machinery.

* * *

America has lagged woefully behind other nations in farm electrification. Now she seems bent on catching up. The conditions are present for a big thrust. Credit is cheap, federal money is at hand, farm purchasing power is reviving, technical improvements are coming fast, and there is new competition. Put statistically, only one farm in ten in America today is electrified, although one farm in two has a car. Incidentally, the farmer spends about $250 a year on that car, it is estimated.

In Sweden, 40 per cent of the farms are electrified. France is laying plans to provide electricity for its entire rural population by 1940. Great Britain has just named a parliamentary committee to advise on methods of extending rural electrification. Nine out of ten farms in Japan have electricity. In Canada, just north of us, as everybody knows, the great Ontario Hydro-Electric system, which is publicly owned and now starting its twenty-eighth year, has made cheap current available to the farm. The average monthly domestic use of electricity in Canada is 150 KW, as compared to 50 KW in the United States.

To sum it up, out of a total of 6,000,000 American farms, only about 734,000 are at present electrified, as against the 3,650,000 which have motorcars, and 2,000,000 or so that have telephones.

Of course it is absurd to suppose that all these farms can buy and afford electricity, or that it can be installed, overnight. The very size of the United States and the enormous distances forbid it. Then again, the farmer is notoriously poor, when he is poor, and, despite recent economic improvement, the average farm income last year was only $500. Obviously there are areas where rural electrification must wait many years, if it comes at all.

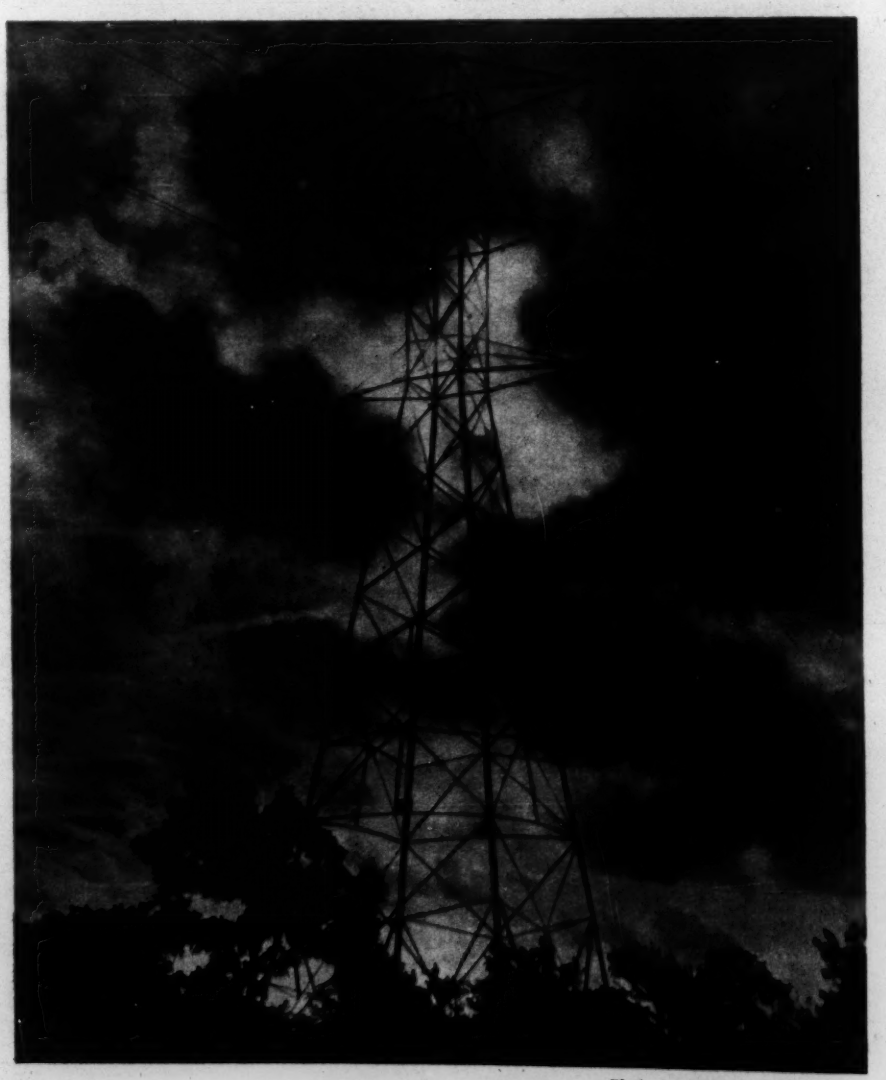
But in between these extremes, the engineers of REA believe there is a fertile field for bringing electrification to the farms, using the advantages of cheap credit, mass production and modern technology. REA believes 1,000,000 new farms will be wired in the next few years. Judging by the response of old line power companies, this hope is not ill-founded. REA, of course, is prepared to finance self-liquidating projects, whether of public or private groups, and has already received applications from power companies for some $113,000,000 in proposed projects, which would add 351,000 new rural customers to the electric and electric appliance market.

Mr. Cooke offers the following estimate as to what electrification of 1,000,000 new farms would mean in the way of equipment expenditures:

Wiring and lighting	$80,000,000
Water pumps, etc.....	50,000,000
Plumbing	30,000,000
Appliances, house and farm	209,000,000
	$369,000,000

It will be seen at a glance that this business of rural electrification is a big - scale affair. Power

(Continued on page 13)



LIGHT—HEAT—POWER—SOUND Photo by William M. Rittase

A Transmission Line Carrying Its Benefits to Rural Areas.

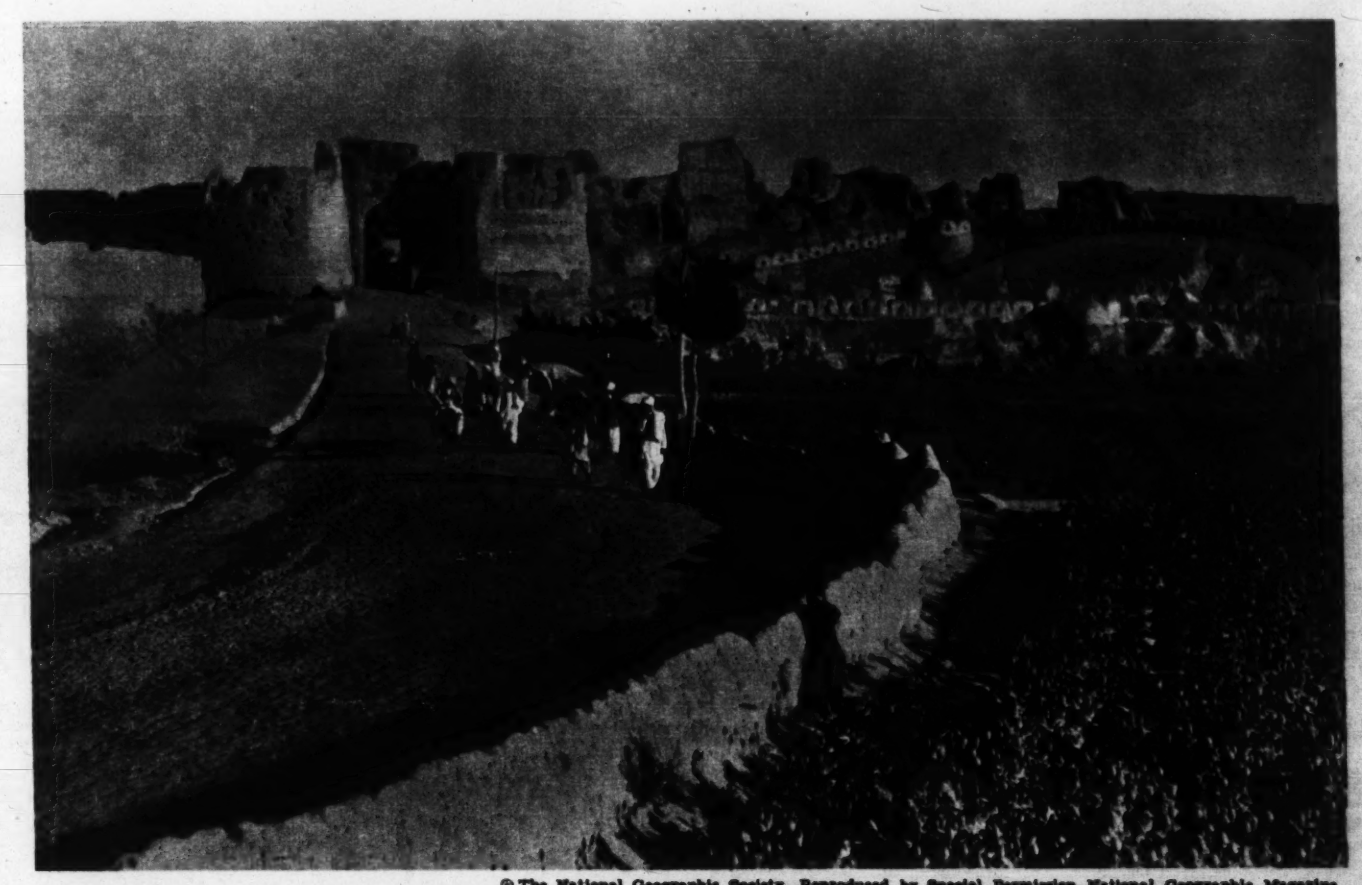
Friends and Barbarians

In This Rough Classification, Involving Fear of the Unfamiliar, the World Embraces a Delusion Which Leads to Much Trouble, and Delays Progress and the Attainment of Peace

By Sydney Greenbie

THE GREEKS HAD A WORD to express their attitude toward the unknown world about them. It was "xenophobia," meaning fear of the strange. Romans called every one outside their small cities "barbarians." For all their civilization, these two peoples of the ancient world had a horror of all who dwelt beyond their city walls. Partly, this was an understandable fear of the unknown which hemmed them in, but mostly it was an ingrown arrogance, distaste for the unusual, the different. And though civilization has spread over the whole world, the fear of the strange has not disappeared. Anyone who has seen a ship sail well knows how this fear of the strange shows itself in tears at the parting of a loved one.

In the world of animals, where some creatures depend for their food upon the flesh of others, this fear of the strange is understandable. With trees and all things rooted in the earth, only moving things bring danger. Creatures accustomed to static things are startled by anything that stirs. But Beebe tells us that under water it is the reverse. There, all the world sways and swells, and only fixed things are strange, and fishes are disturbed at anything that does not move. Thus in the ancient world, with travel difficult and dangerous, and serfdom and slavery rooting man, a foreigner was a menace; but in our modern world, with all existence in a state of flux, the provincial may be a menace.



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STRANGER, PAUSE!

The Gates of Herat in Afghanistan, Stormed by Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, Stand Against the Foreigner. In Afghanistan the "Fear of the Strange" Is Perhaps More Intense Than in Any Other Country of the World.

Physical fear plays only a minor part in xenophobia. It is not entirely a protective instinct, but just a distaste for the different. This was proved to me in Indo-China not long ago. I was making my way about the ruins of Angkor. My car passed a lake where water buffalos and their calves were cooling themselves in the water. I had hardly stepped off the road, down the path, when the buffalos turned and faced me. One cow started at once for me, slowly, her head stuck forward, sniffing. Twenty natives were about, but the buffalos paid no attention to them. They had caught the strange odor of a white man, and knowing that of all jungle beasts hunters dislike the water buffalo most for his viciousness, I beat a retreat at the advice of the natives. But it was obvious that not fear of hurt, but distaste for an unaccustomed odor made the creatures charge.

Fear of the strange made the Hawaiians look upon Capt. James Cook as a god and treat him with respect; but the moment Captain Cook became angry and struck a native, they recognized in him traits all too human and familiar, and, no longer fearing him, killed him.

Children have to be taught to eat new foods. I know a little girl who becomes almost terrified whenever any new dish is set before her. We have all had to learn to eat some food, like olives, to acquire the taste for them, along with Latin and good literature. While, to many people, English cooking is poor, the English look upon American cooking as frightful; and as to a European eating Japanese food, oh, horrors! Yet nothing marks the sophisticated, the cosmopolitan bearing of the modern gentleman more than a knowledge of many foods and a taste for the world's specialties. In Paris, there is a restaurant where each day's menu is according to the specialty of a different province, while in Japan, the word *maibutsu* means a specialty for which each town is nationally admired. So, only slowly, even within a country itself, must the strange be made acceptable.

It would seem that the wonders of the modern world would by now have taught mankind a lesson, but habit seems more binding than experience. Were it not for the explorer, the adventurer, the experimenter, the fearless thinker, the joys mankind would have denied itself by this fear of the strange are too numerous to contemplate. Yet, though it is still within the memory of most of us that the motorcar was a thing to be afraid of, millions of dollars are being spent to make us "airminded" because we are afraid of the air. Much that is good, much that is pleasant, has at some time been unknown to us, yet we resist innovation as if all that is known were all there is to be known, and beyond lies nothingness; as if the narrow limits of our infancy were the ultimate purpose of our existence.

Any interest in world affairs presupposes a taste for the ways of the world beyond our own borders. The conflict of interests which is keeping the world in fear and apprehension is not always a struggle for possessions. It is often just a plain case of xenophobia. The world is a maze of habits each nation has accumulated in the course of its development. When nations lived to themselves, these habits were confined; each group moved to its own tempo; the exacting rivalries of competing skills seldom disturbed very seriously the even tenor of their ways. But nobody lives to himself any longer. Insecurity clouds a man's horizon, because he does not know how suddenly the service he has learned to render may become obsolete and some new way, some strange talent, may come to supplant his. New tongues, new religions, new customs, new tools, new methods, new products crowd in upon us from every degree of the circle, and we are obliged to respond with our acceptance or to challenge with our convictions, and the world, instead of growing more tolerant from day to day, often reverts to its habits and its inhibitions as a protection against the unknown and the strange.

Still so deep is this fear of the strange in many of us that a trip around the world is far from being a joy ride to the unaccustomed traveler. I have been responsible for the comfort and well-being of hundreds of persons in far-off places. Panic seizes some of them when their baggage is out of sight. It represents the dear familiarities, the anchor to the known. Some persons develop tantrums if their rooms are not just as they were at home. A bath in a white tub becomes the symbol of refinement and culture, but a bath in a wooden tub with a stove in it, something crude and dangerous. In a strange environment they see immorality and menace where there is no immorality and they are absolutely safe.

Upon a flower boat in the Pearl River, with gunboats and soldiers there to protect the visitors, one woman who would have been ashamed of herself had she displayed such manners at home, shrieked out in the middle of the night that pirates and bandits were coming, nearly causing a dangerous stampede, when there were no pirates and no bandits. One lady demanded a certain seat in a car and refused any other, and when a French officer took her gently by the arm to make her move, she declared he had injured her arm and lay down on the rear seat, paralyzed with unfounded fear. Though one lady had come all the way to Japan from America, she rebelled against taking off her shoes as required before entering a magnificent Buddhist temple, clean enough to be worth crawling on one's knees to see. Another was afraid to mount a donkey to go out from Luxor to Tut-ankh-amen's tomb, although she had spent $100 to go from Cairo to Luxor.

One young man on a palatial ocean liner complained of the food, and when asked what he would regard as a fine dinner, answered: "Baked beans, biscuits and honey." An English writer has said that every European visitor to America suffers from Europeanism, a state of depression induced by our large size, our wealth, and superb indifference to strangers. Hence most Englishmen travel round the world only through British territory. Americans, on the other hand, for all their love of change, demand conditions so like their own standards that the world has become a vast network of hotels where novelty is scarce and one might as well remain at home.

Politically, it is the driving attempt to spread the familiar that is back of expansion. The quarrels that divide mankind are based on habit and stiff-necked faith in the familiar. We laugh at the Hindu fakir who rolls from end to end of India to achieve merit, but applaud the Englishman who, although he dwells alone in the interior without even a wife, dresses in stiff collar and hard-boiled shirt at dinner to keep up his "morale." To the Englishman the boiled shirt is as much a sign of his caste as the daub of red on the brow is to the Hindu he may despise. Politically, one should be more distrustful of the familiar than of the strange. Look at China, and for that matter, every other country. Although everything in Europe cries for a United States of Europe, men are afraid of the unfamiliar, while disaster—the familiar kind—hangs menacingly over their heads.

Economically, it is the strange and the exotic that is the very basis of trade and commerce. Prices rise and fall in the world's markets according to whether there is too much [familiar] or too little [unfamiliar] of a given commodity. What is now unbalancing the economy of the world is that with machinery all people are nearly able to make all things alike, eliminating the strange. When the machine will have made available to all men their basic necessities, then their genius for variation and differentiation will reassert itself, and the normal processes of exchanging the familiar for the unfamiliar, the commonplace for the unique, will set in again. "The world is too much with us."

Fear of the strange bound nations hand and foot for centuries, making China the victim of the moving world, and India the slave of caste and tradition. Education is adaptation. Modern communication is forcing the races of mankind to fit themselves into the pattern of a new world. Varied conditions, diverse customs, manners and convictions, shaking men out of monotony, are breaking down the xenophobia which, as much as any other factor, weakened the classical cultures of all great civilizations.

The Nordic, who puts so much store by blonde hair, forgets that a girl so unfortunate as to have anything but jet black hair is a liability to a

(Continued on page 13)

Civilization Without Shops

Existence Is Not Easy in Hunza, Northernmost Province of India, and Spartan Simplicity Rules in Every Aspect of Life, but the Peasants Are Honest, Happy and High-Principled

By Mrs. E. O. Lorimer

IN THE SHADOW OF THE HIMALAYAS
Snow-Covered Mountains Look Down on This Communal Pond in Hunza. A New Cut-Granite Hall of Assembly Is in the Background at the Left of the Picture.

ENCOUNTER ON THE ROAD
A Merry Group of Youngsters Returning From Gathering Sticks for Their Fires. Children Have Essential Tasks to Perform Here, and Perform Them Cheerfully.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS ARE WONT to concentrate their studies on primitive peoples whose rites, superstitions and customs are profoundly different from our own. A year spent among the unspoilt peasantry of Hunza, however, has filled us with respect for a civilization, superior in most essentials to our own, a people as fastidious and high-principled as the best of us, whose average of practice approaches far more nearly to their principles than ours.

The total population of Hunza—the northernmost province of the Gilgit Agency on the extreme northwest frontier of India—is between 13,000 and 14,000, of whom the real Hunzukuts, the Burusho, count some 10,000. The habitable oases of this stern, inhospitable country are sloping fans of alluvial ground that cling precariously to the steep mountainsides at heights of 7000 to 9000 feet above sea level and some hundreds of feet above the great river that roars its way in summer, when swollen by the melting snows, or trickles languidly between its pebbly beaches in winter, when all the land is ice-bound.

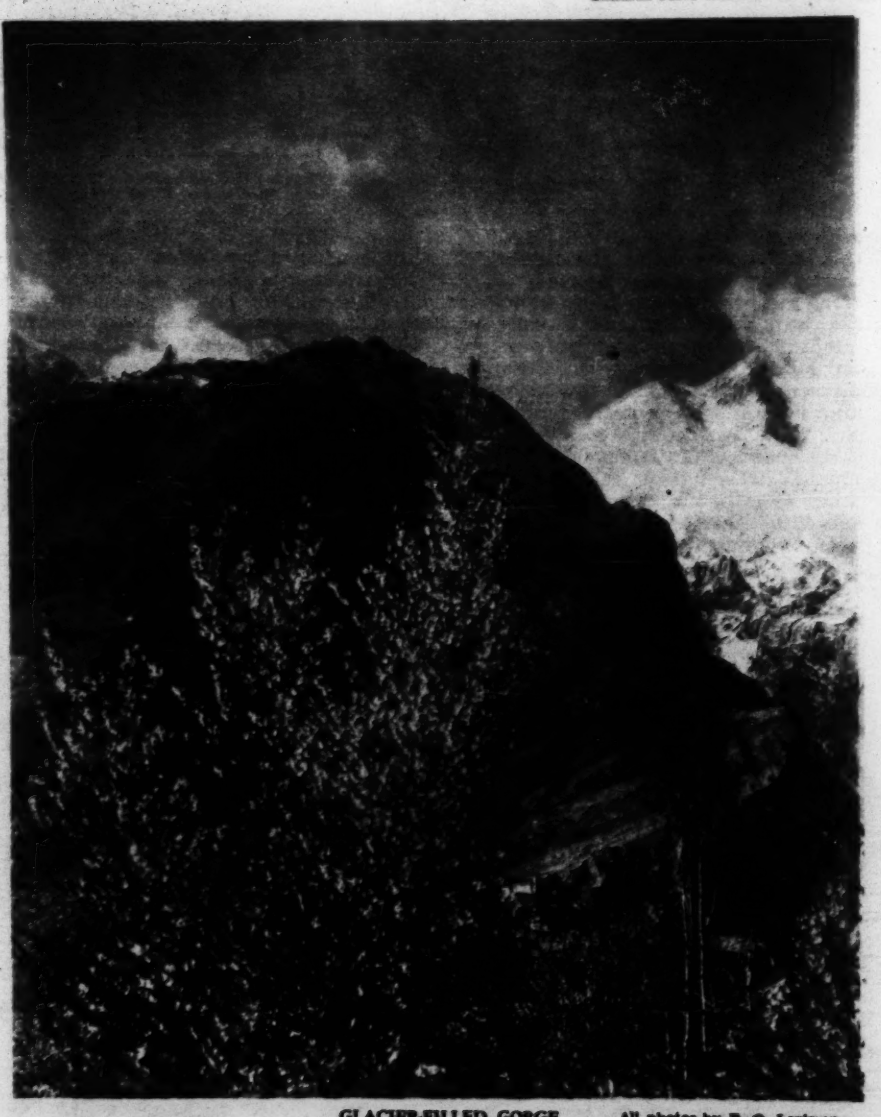
Roads there are none, except one six-foot bridle track that runs through Hunza, connecting Kashgar and the markets of central Asia with the fertile valleys of Kashmir.

* * *

The nearest wheeled traffic is 300 miles away; the nearest railway station (Rawalpindi, in India) 500 miles. The only "machinery" in the country is the homemade mill wheel with quaint wings of wood inset; the only form of transport other than men and women's backs is a rude barrow, which, however, can only be used when a field is being leveled and revetted. In 12 months I have seen only four. This wheelbarrow is a converted ladder on whose second last rung a cross section of a tree trunk is impaled to serve as wheel, while a basket inserted between a pair of upper rungs is laden with stones or earth.

Each household grows its own food, barley, wheat, millet, buckwheat, pulse, for bread; mulberries, apricots, apples, pears, melons, grapes, for fruit; and a large selection of vegetables, cucumbers, marrows and every variety of greens; each family makes its own homespun, its own goats' hair rugs and ropes and its own simple but efficient implements and utensils, in almost complete independence of the outside world.

Every pair of hands is needed for an unending variety of work, and a house without children would be a disaster. Such "spare" sons as can go abroad for a few years to Gilgit or to India, to earn some money, bring home welcome cash to buy cotton cloth—nowadays the universal material for men and women's shirts and trousers—and the luxuries of salt and sugar, but inside Hunza itself money is scarcely current.



GLACIER-FILLED GORGE All photos by E. O. Lorimer
The Mountain Peaks Rise 23,000 Feet. An Irrigation Aqueduct Which Supplies the Bulk of Hunza Cultivation Was Engineered Out of This Gorge Less Than 100 Years Ago With Picks and Implements of Ibex Horn.

There are no shops. The house that has dried apricots to spare will exchange a basketful for an equivalent of charcoal, or flour or homespun, an oxhide or a sheepskin, according to need. One standard unit of value is a birchbark parcel of butter, about 2 pounds in weight and valued in currency at some 30 cents (American); another is the large skin sack of grain (about 164 pounds) that a man can just stagger under; another is the nine yards of homespun woolen cloth (value, say about $2) that suffices for a man's winter cloak. The relative values of various commodities are so well established that there is no room for wrangling, though a series of exchanges must sometimes be gone through before a man acquires the particular article he needs.

When disputes arise—over the division of inheritance, the distribution of water or the like—the method of procedure is admirably prompt and simple. The two families concerned meet in public and thrash the question out before their neighbors. The Burusho are tolerant, generous hearted and full of common sense, so that a satisfactory compromise is usually arrived at. If not, the local headmen of the disputants' tribes are called to take part in a further public discussion.

Failing agreement, a still larger circle is invoked to arbitrate, and seven such open debates take place before a "case" is brought to the Mir's court. The knotty problems that eventually arrive there are expounded before the chief, sitting in the open air with his sons and grandsons, his wazirs and elders, headmen and notables. Everyone who has knowledge to contribute, precedent to adduce, or suggestion to offer has free right of speech. When all have been fully heard, the Mir's decision then is final, and is cordially accepted as the best solution that communal wisdom and experience can achieve.

* * *

The winner of a suit pays the fixed tribute of one male sheep. This simple system obviates all bribery—there are no subordinate officials to be bribed and the Mir's tribute is the same whichever side wins—and all false swearing, since no one willingly writes himself down as unreliable in front of his neighbors who know the facts. Most important of all, the "law" cannot lag behind public opinion.

It would be easy to introduce machinery and noise, hustle, luxury and discontent and modern inventions, such as the cinema, into the Karakoram, but these gifts of "civilization" would ill replace the happiness writ large on Hunza faces, the sense of contented well-being that comes of a simple life where every man, woman and child has an honored, necessary role to play; where every individual is a craftsman, proud of the cunning of his hands and the ingenuity of his head; where work is interesting, vital and ever-varying, from day to day and from season to season; where the busy day is filled with jest and gossip and the interchange of kindliness, and the year diversified with communal feast and festival.

Long may the poverty of their country and the spartan conditions of their life protect the Burusho from the contamination of a civilization "where wealth accumulates and men decay."

PRACTICAL IDEALISM

By Lillian Hall Sharp

NATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS today face conditions far from ideal, in a period paradoxically marked by the genuine altruism of millions. While wars and rumors of wars recall the dark days before 1914; while armaments multiply; while secret diplomacy seeks to reassert itself over the newer conception of open covenants openly arrived at, and while social maladjustments persist, there is yet an unprecedented body of peace-loving men and women in all nations who yearn to live in peace and erect a world of peaceful progress.

It is a truism thrown into sharp focus by recent events, that the peoples generally want peace, while the rulers and governments representing them—and working from valid motives in most cases—find the way to any sure peace blocked in many directions. Both peoples and leaders need, as seldom before in history, to bridge the apparent chasm between the ideal and the practicable.

Little tangible value in solving today's complex problems is to be looked for in the type of idealist who once retreated to an ivory tower or took up an abode on the top of pillars to escape contact with the world. Idealism, to have compelling meaning in the modern world, must be practical. But how is the vision of ideal good to be made practical in individual and world affairs?

The individual appears to hold the key, both because his immediate control over his own thoughts and actions is more clearly tangible than is his part in controlling world affairs, and because the world in final analysis is made up of individuals. Yet the individual who narrows his outlook and aspirations to the scope of his own immediate concerns is in fact overlooking the effect on himself of conditions in the world at large.

When thought reaches beyond the relatively restricted interests and activities of any single person or family group, it rests on a variety of organizations, from private fraternal or similar bodies up to the state itself. Beyond the state, human imagination has so far found it difficult to penetrate. There are as yet relatively few "citizens of the world."

Technically, there is no world state to have its own citizens, who are at the same time citizens of smaller units, even as citizens of the United States or any federal nation now are, at the same time, citizens of its component parts. Yet that man should consent to live under a collective arrangement wherein a system of government devised for the many must inevitably influence his individual activities is, in fact, a commitment that reaches beyond any single nation to include the world-wide community of mankind. The actual inseparability of nations and individuals from the whole, of which they are the parts, is underlined more deeply with every new link of communications and every new interchange of culture among nations.

So, with the enlarging of the consciousness of the underlying necessity for all men to live together in the world, narrow conceptions of patriotism prove inadequate. Like a candle that flares but sinks low, sputters and at last goes out, limited patriotism has too narrow a base to sustain the needs of this broad world. The candle encompasses its own destruction because it feeds on its own unrenewable structure. But flame from a lamp whose crystal bowl receives oil poured in—the lamp, symbol of the ideal of reliance on a power greater than self—renders a more enduring service. Such a lamp is enlightened patriotism, that includes the nation without being limited to it, and that is open to wider loyalties. Is not an individual who preserves this truer concept of patriotism doing his part to follow in a specific path pointed out by practical idealism?

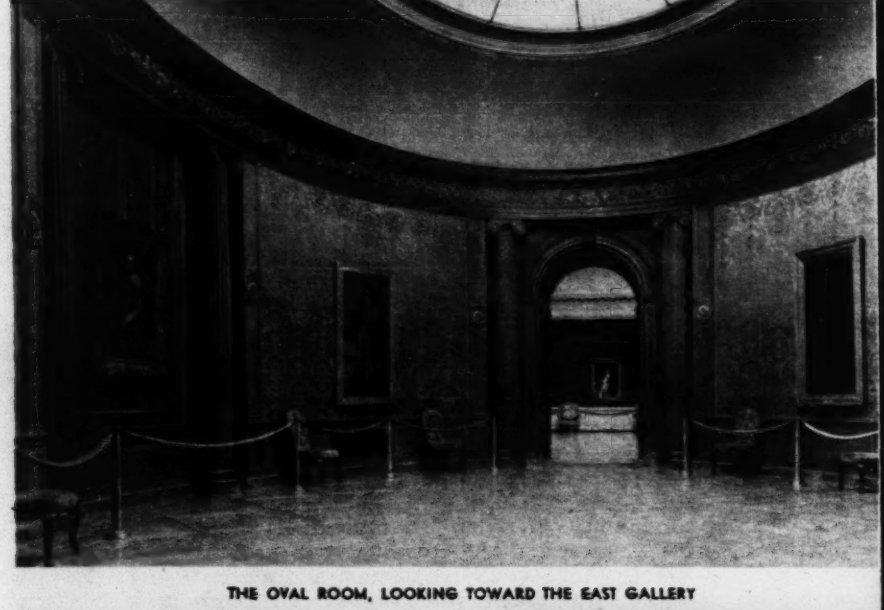
Recent actions of nations, business firms and individuals illustrate the point. Whatever may be the faults of present peace organizations, including the League of Nations, they yet represent an effort to substitute law for force in the settlement of international disputes. In the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, members of the League have shown a remarkable willingness to make immediate material sacrifices in order to promote the collective peace effort, which they recognize as the strongest ultimate defender of their interests. Moreover, business firms have voluntarily refused to sell materials needed for conduct of the war in East Africa.

Here the individual loyalty to the ideal of peace makes itself felt in actions affecting the world community. So when the individuals making up the nations and the community of nations more largely make their idealism practical, is it not possible to foresee the gradual emergence of a more ideal world?

The large-scale manifestations of popular support for peace agencies, notably the British Peace Ballot and similar ones taken in other countries, already offer encouragement to individuals, by showing the existence of widespread opinion on the constructive side. An increasing multitude is seeing that nations, like men, can be truly free only when they know that in the forge of life they have fashioned no chains upon the wrists, ankles, thought or spirit of their fellows.

Practical idealism points a path that lies open before the feet of every individual. It broadens to embrace the nations, and the community of nations, giving tangible expression to the ideal of man's essential and universal brotherhood.

THE FRAGONARD ROOM



THE OVAL ROOM, LOOKING TOWARD THE EAST GALLERY

THE LIBRARY

VIEW OF THE EAST GALLERY

MISTRESS AND MAID, BY VERMEER

MAN IN A RED CAP, BY TIT

The Frick C

Like the Wallace Collection in London, Which He New Museum in New York Uses the Family Re

By Ernest C. She

A GALLERY OF ART to which the entire public shall forever have access. Henry Clay Frick so designated in his will, filed in 1919, the bequest of his residence at Seventieth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, with its contents, a collection that had long been recognized as one of the world's treasuries of art. Four years ago the requirement that Mrs. Frick should have the use of the mansion during her lifetime was fulfilled. Then began the work of preparing the mansion for use as a museum. Now it is open to the public under simple regulations, providing opportunity to study the work of great painters in noteworthy examples. For it was the final hallmark of the Frick collecting that every item must be a top note. His view of the Wallace collection in London, sometime in the nineties, is credited with arousing in him the desire to create in the United States an assemblage of pictures comparable with that given to Britain by the Wallace family. Many of his earlier purchases are not in the present collection, so marked became his change of taste.

Since the residential character of the mansion, designed for the coke and steel pioneer, in 1913 by Carrère & Hastings, has been preserved, a natural procedure in describing the museum is to follow the same course as that prescribed for visitors. Having obtained a card of admission at an office adjoining the entrance, one passes through the limestone foyer into a covered court of limestone, designed by John Russell Pope from plans by Dr. Frederick Mortimer Clapp, head of the department of fine arts at the University of Pittsburgh. This court, with its foyer, displaces the former porte cochère and carriage house.

A roof of translucent glass diffuses daylight softly through the new colonnaded court. It is a hundred feet long, and floored with marble. In the center of the sunken garden is a fountain of dark sepia-toned marble in the midst of a variegated planting of shrubs, some of them like aquatic plants, flowering. This court, with its serene removal from the present, the tinkle of the fountain and the sonorous organ chords that filter in from the front of the house, establish a mood and a unified approach to the exhibition. This mood has its focus in the vista that is revealed at the moment of one's entrance—clear across the court, through the arched doorway across to the far wall, in which is set a great panel of American walnut. This presents, like an appropriate casket for a jewel, Velasquez's "Philip IV."

* * *

Happily for the museum's plan of keeping visitors circulating, the galleries on either side of this oval room resistlessly draw one away, and perhaps only after leaving the building does the full charm of this room itself emerge. For what could be more appropriate than thus to enshrine four memorable canvases by Whistler in a chamber with his acknowledged master? This portrait of Philip, sometimes called the Parma Velasquez, was painted at Fraga in 1644 and was long supposed to be lost. A copy in the Dulwich Gallery in England was until recently believed to be the original. It is magnificent as an example of painting virtuosity working in a surpassing scheme of silver and rose, with dashing contrast provided by the silhouette of the great black hat in the King's left hand, the whole being projected brilliantly by the dark background. The free handling of the intricately patterned robes and the finality of characterization in the calm head contribute to one of the comparatively small number of great state portraits that escape from the static and the pompous while attaining to the dignity with which royalty traditionally is clothed.

In much quieter key are the Whistlers. "Comte Robert de Montesquiou-Fezensac," originally entitled "Harmony in Black and Gold," presents a slender, full-length figure in fencing-master pose that curiously recalls the painter's own carriage in certain portraits. "Rose Corder" must be observed at a sharp angle to discover why it was once called "Arrangement in Black and Brown," so dark has the whole picture gone while still retaining its dusky mystery. "Mrs. Leyland," the "Symphony in Flesh Colour and Pink"; and "Lady Meux," the "Harmony in Pink and Gray," are others. Homage to Velasquez, yes; and to Japanese art, from which Whistler acquired so many hints of design and found inspiration for the grace notes of his sprays of almond blossoms and for his butterfly signature.

Already we have overstayed our time in this room, so let us retrace our way a few steps and enter as we should, the first salon of the appointed course of the visitor: the lecture room, with its seven-fold screen on the stage attributed to Nicolas Lancret. Here are to be held conferences on days to be set apart for students.

* * *

We pass now to the east gallery, where is sounded the unique note of an exhibition designedly retaining the air of installation in a private house. To be sure there are double lines of velvet ropes to mark the limits and direction of the visitors' path, a necessary, but not irksome, regulation. Everywhere, too, there are guards, alert but unassertive. Most evident is the avoidance of anything like chronology or kinship of styles such as conventionally might be expected in a museum.

By implication large potentialities of culture are assumed in the visitor. He may take in his stride El Greco's "Ex-

IN A RED CAP, BY TITIAN

COMTESSE D'HAUSSONVILLE, BY INGRES

PHILIP IV OF SPAIN, BY VELASQUEZ

LADY HAMILTON AS NATURE, BY GEORGE ROMNEY

k Collection

Which Henry Clay Frick Regarded as a Model, the Family Residence to House Some Rare Treasures

Ernest C. Sherburne

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pulsion From the Temple," with its rose, garnet and green tonalities, and its violent diagonal thrusts in opposition to the classic serenity of the figure of the serving woman in the background; the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington, formerly in the Camperdown collection; Millet's "Woman Sewing by Lamplight"; Turner's "Calais Harbor"; Whistler's symphony in sepia, "The Ocean"; Gainsborough's portrait of Sheridan, all luminous blues and grays, with the dramatist's quizzical eyes challenging your own; "The Rehearsal," by Degas; Chardin's "Lady With a Bird Organ"; landscapes by Daubigny and Théodore Rousseau; and "Comtesse d'Haussonville," by Ingres, esteemed as one of the two or three greatest portraits by a master of drawing and the representation of textures, who here attains to refinements of characterization and a strong, simple tonal unity.

This will never do. We are obstructing the stream of orderly visitors who move around us. Let us not pause again in the oval room, but proceed with the circulation into the west room. The Rembrandt self-portrait, painted in the artist's fifty-second year, and long in the Ilchester collection, gives everyone pause. Before it five or six persons are almost always congregated, and that is a good many in a day that begins at 10 and ends at 4, with a limit of 750 admissions in that period.

* * *

This is Rembrandt at 52, after bankruptcy has stripped him of money, his studio collection that was so essential to him in his work, and his popularity. Here he sits facing the world undaunted, filled with the vigor of self-knowledge, seamed with the wisdom of hard experience, enormous in his repose. The surfaces glow with the inner reflections of superimposed paintings. Head and hands pulsate with the lines of movement. The whole is enveloped in dark gold mysteries of light that he could evoke out of his plastic command of paint as applied by a hand through which were passed the emotional colorations of his thoughts. Looking at this picture it is easy to understand a remark that many artists have made: "We all learn of Rembrandt."

Here, too, is Rembrandt's "Polish Rider," one of his two known equestrian portraits, and "A Young Artist." This, the largest of the galleries, contains two portraits by Goya and a genre, "The Forge," which explains his enormous influence upon the development of what has been called impressionistic naturalism, in mid-nineteenth-century France. Also on the north wall of this gallery is "Mistress and Maid," one of the three Vermeers in the collection, exemplifying this Dutch master's command of the tonalities of colored light and his ability to perceive the beauty of common things undecked by ornament, but glorified by the graciousness possible in human relationships. How lovely and personal is the composition in "Officer and Laughing Girl," with its bold silhouette of the man against the light, the characteristic open casement window, the radiant young woman and the decorative value of the map over her head.

Passing the "Wisdom and Strength" by Veronese, as dashingly carried through as it was grandiosely designed, we enter the enamel room at the west end of the gallery, containing in cases forty-four painted French enamels of the sixteenth century by the chief masters or workshops of Limoges. Here, too, are several primitives, a portrait by Gentile Bellini and a fifteenth-century bronze of the Resurrection by Vecchietta.

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Continuing the circuit of the west gallery on the south side, the visitor will have numerous occasions to pause and examine the bronzes, which include 18 small Renaissance pieces and four portrait busts, with a number of carved chests and other furniture of the Italian Renaissance and three sixteenth-century Persian carpets. This added note of furniture is a preparatory movement, as it were, to the library that is shortly to be entered, having passed Van Dyck's portrait of Paola Adorno, a landscape by Hobbema, Franz Hals's "Portrait of a Lady," and his robust "Portrait of a Burgomaster," which is something to open the eyes of the newest of "slashing" painters with its facile brushwork, breadth of style and intensity of characterization. In the connecting hall is Turner's "Dieppe Harbor," with its glowing transposition of an expansive scene into an air of all nature *en fete*.

The library is unchanged, with its dozen paintings of the English school, including "Lady Taylor" and "Lady Skipworth," by Reynolds, on either side of Constable's "Salisbury Cathedral." This room contains 25 Renaissance bronzes, including a "Hercules" by Bertoldo, "Susanna" by Riccio, and Benvenuto Cellini's "Ganymede." Hogarth's portrait, "Miss Mary Edwards," hangs over the fireplace, flanked by Turner's "Antwerp" and "Mortlake Terrace." Other portraits in this room are by Gainsborough and Sir Thomas Lawrence. The upholstered furniture bears evidence, with the cushions, of prolonged use. This, together with the desk with its case containing sheets of writing paper, the completely filled bookshelves that line the room, and the notes of added color provided by the Chinese porcelains of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, has the air of a favorite retiring place, more often occupied, perhaps, than the living room, which comes next.

This, too, has been kept intact with its six paintings that are outstanding even in this collection, additional Renaissance bronzes and Chinese porcelains, and a large sixteenth-century Persian rug. The room is dominated by El Greco's "St. Jerome," which hangs over the fireplace, between Holbein's portraits of Sir Thomas More and Sir Thomas Cromwell. The El Greco, with the rose-tinted cape occupying nearly half the area of the canvas, is characteristic in its elongated hands and face, the full white beard, the exemplification of plastic molding of picture material in the artist's mind until everything he touched he made his own. El Greco's portrait of Vincentio Anatagi, painted while the artist was Titian's pupil, and before the mystical mood enveloped him, has a special interest for that very reason, and because this picture has been regarded as proof that the disciple bettered his instruction.

The Holbeins show how fully the artist was concerned to keep himself out of the way, a feat that is at the opposite pole from the tendency of many painters to blend their own portraits with those of their sitters, just as the characters in some dramatists' plays all talk like their authors. There is supreme technical style in these Holbeins, but no discoverable imposition of the painter's opinion upon his subjects.

On the south wall of the living room is Titian's portrait of Pietro Aretino, fifteenth-century letter writer and satirist, regarded by some as the father of certain scurrilous tendencies in one type of modern journalism. It is unsparing in its revelation of character, and as such was probably the more relished by its realistic subject. Understandably more popular is the "Man in a Red Cap," long attributed to a painter from whom Titian unquestionably learned much, Giorgione, but now believed to be a product of the pupil's youth, when he was making his own the "Venetian glow" of rich coloration, and finding means of weaving into his whole design the harmonious rhythms of form and tone that Giorgione so supremely manipulated.

Between the two Titians hangs a famous Giovanni Bellini, "St. Francis in Ecstasy," in which the master of Giorgione and Titian, expressing painting ideals of the fifteenth century, becomes one with modernity in his magnificent design. The figure of the saint who lived so close to nature is here framed in a landscape that is like

(Continued on page 12)

Among the New Books

A Periscopical View of an International Melody

Holy Ireland, by Norah Hoult. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.50.
Palestine Caravan, by Moshe Simlansky. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d.
Fires in May, by Ruth Feiner. London: Harrap. 7s. 6d.
The Clown and His Daughter, by Halide Edib. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.
Lady Gregory's House, by Cecily Hallack. London: Methuen, 7s. 6d.

"HOLY IRELAND" is not a cheerful book, but it is competent and—unlike many Irish stories—objective. Miss Hoult apparently had no political or religious ax to grind—unless it be one of general disillusionment. The book portrays the spiritually and emotionally uncomfortable family life of a cattle dealer in Dublin at the close of the last century. There is strong conflict between the cattle dealer and his eldest daughter, Margaret. The father is an autocratic male, who is incapable of penetrating the mysteries of feminine preoccupations:

> . . . he could never be sure how he'd find the house when he came back. These women with nothing to do but cook food and keep the place clean, so that you'd think their faces would be smooth and pleased to see you. But from day to day they moved like the wind. Up one time, down another. Temperamental was the new word for it.

His wife, Julia, is a comfortable, good-hearted body who nicely balances loyalty to her husband with tolerance for her children's vagaries. Margaret is willful and gay and goes against her father's wishes only to find herself in a state of sordid unhappiness.

The background and the dialogue are good and the characters of the parents, because of their ordinariness and simplicity, are convincing. But Miss Hoult gets so much dull misery into her pages that while one admires her efficiency one also is troubled by it. The melancholy spirit which pervades her book seems overdone.

The collection of short stories in "Palestine Caravan" mirrors the rich emotional fervor which has impelled many Jews hopefully to return to till the unaccustomed soil of their country. The stories, translated from the Hebrew, have a legendary flavor. Some describe Arab life, others give sypmathetic pictures of the life, love, ideals and makeup of young Jews in the "Colonies."

We particularly liked "Hawaja Naza," the tale of a Russian Jew who, inspired by Jewish history and the works of Tolstoy, came to Palestine. He was obsessed with the idea of Jordan, hoping to find in it a greater Volga, a wide river which would symbolize the extent of his aspirations.

All the stories have atmosphere and a rich breadth of treatment which make them a pleasant change from the psychological puzzles which crowd so much contemporary English fiction.

Miss Ruth Feiner takes nearly 400 pages and a lot of trouble in stating the obvious differences between German and English temperaments. Her heroine, Vera Hanser, is a pretty young refugee who has to face loneliness, drudgery and the dull company of indolent, lower-middle-class female employers in an obscure part of London. Vera has a cheerful Cinderella-cum-Hollywood disposition. She makes rich friends; writes a successful play—in four months!—and, as modern realism demands that even Cinderellas cannot have their cake and eat it, she has her troubles and is forced into making difficult decisions. Miss Feiner blends realism and sentimentality, but is not without humor.

Halide Edib is a well-known Turkish writer, and her picture of life in the back streets and palaces of old Istanbul is entertaining. How the graceful Koran chanter, Rabia, gradually breaks away from the domination of her grandfather provides the main theme. Like "Palestine Caravan," the book gives the viewpoint of another country from the inside—though one wonders in reading of Rabia's emancipation whether the differences between young women of whatever country are really more than skin deep.

After this international medley, "Lady Gregory's House" is very representative of a certain section of English life—a lot of people in a state of comfortable, upper-class house party, a flavor of mysticism and a sense of responsibility to save them from being dull, and a happy ending which may please some readers and make up for the lack of plot.

E. M. V.

Mary Ellen Chase, whose novel "Silas Crockett" was reviewed in the Monitor Nov. 12.

The Magic of India

Mystic India, by Helen Mary Boulinois. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.

INDIA MAY BE APPROACHED from many angles, and the writer of this book uses one which is as good as most. Apparently India was the land of her birth, and the book marks an effort on the part of the author to garner something of the religious life and experiences of the people by an itinerary through the country of her nativity. Her metaphysical inquiries touch no profound depths, but they are not merely superficial because of that; rather has she been concerned in showing how the religion of the Hindu colors and controls nearly all his thinking, in his day-to-day experiences as well as in those ceremonies and customs which mark the purely religious side of his living.

The book, however, is not concerned solely with Hindu thinking: there is a hint of Parsis' beliefs in the chapter on the famous Towers of Silence at Bombay, and Muslim ideas are also touched upon. Perhaps this is just as well, as the author appears to have centered her quest chiefly on northern India and it is a truism that the "real" India is largely to be found in the south.

But, apart from the inquiries into the religious experience of the people, the book has a charm as a picturesque survey of the Indian scene in its many novel manifestations. There is a simplicity about the narrative that is attractive and makes its reading a pleasant thing. But there is also a looseness about the observation which is unfortunate. Place names are frequently misspelt; the Kutb Minar, that marvelous pillar near Delhi, has more than the three tiers which the author assigns to it; the "Bible" of the Sikhs is not popularly known as the "Adi Granth."

A. I.

Spacious and Various

The Faerie Queene: Book IV, by Edmund Spenser. Variorum Edition. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins. $6.

FOR THE GENERAL READER the fourth book of the Faerie Queene has less interest than the three preceding. The "story" is patchwork; there is no central, unifying figure corresponding to the Red Cross Knight or Guyon or Britomart; the theme of "Friendship" is treated in such an involved and indirect manner that it takes all the ingenuity of professional commentators to discover it at all in many of the incidents. One critic announces: "There is no artistic unity of any kind to be found in this book. . . . It is a riot of formlessness." Others insist that the allegory is worked out with the greatest skill according to a carefully considered pattern, but differ markedly as to what that pattern is.

To read the learned arguments and counterarguments in the appendix devoted to this subject makes one feel more strongly than ever how much Spenser needs to be rescued from the scholars. Not that their investigations and hypotheses do the poem any direct harm; in fact, the minor usefulness of such criticism is unquestionable, nor would one willingly deprive the scholars of their fun. But after Spenser has for so long been "the poet's poet," one dislikes to see him becoming more and more the scholar's poet. In this day of shrill and clamorous living, more readers should be turning back spontaneously to the soft, luxuriant strains of Spenser's music for a glimpse into that more gracious, spacious and various realm of the imagination, where Magnificence is king and the Virtues ride horseback, clad in silks and velvets or cased in shining steel.

Idling through the pages of the fourth book, without regard to the larger considerations of form, one finds an abundance of charming passages, though not so many as in some of the other books. When one reaches the last three cantos of the book, written in the same mood and inspired perhaps by the same circumstances as the "Amoretti" and the "Epithalamion," one is quite content to forget Spenser's possible indebtedness for his concept of friendship to Aristotle and Cicero and Montaigne and Plutarch, and simply to allow oneself to be enchanted away to watch, for instance, the marriage of the Thames and Medway. For who could fail to be delighted by the spectacle of the young Thames, who "full fresh and iolly was," and wore on his head a coronet "In which were many towres and castels set"—

> And round about him many a pretty Page
> Attended duely, ready to obay;
> All little Rivers, which owe vassallage
> To him, as to their Lord, and tribute pay:
> The chaulky Kenet, and the Thetis gray,
> The morish Cole, and the soft sliding Breane,
> The wanton Lee, that oft does loose his way,
> And the still Darent, in whose waters cleane
> Ten thousand fishes play, and decke his pleasant streame.

This fourth volume of the monumental Variorum Edition of Spenser now being issued is under the special editorship of Dr. Ray Heffner.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Economics, Politics, Sociology

Peace in the Balkans, by Norman J. Padelford (Oxford University Press, $2). The movement toward international organization among the Balkan states is set forth by the Professor of Government at Colgate University.

The Soviet Union and World Problems, Samuel N. Harris, Editor (University of Chicago Press, $2.50). Lectures on the Harris Foundation at the University of Chicago in 1935, including exposition of basics of Soviet Foreign Policy by Alexander Troyanovsky, U. S. S. R. Ambassador to Washington.

Miscellaneous

The American Annual of Photography for 1936 contains an illustrated article by Nicholas Haz on the photography of Alfred Stieglitz, and discussions of the miniature camera, cloud photography and numerous other technical subjects; besides an international Who's Who of camera workers and a list of photographers' societies. Upward of 100 pictorial subjects are reproduced, together with numerous illustrations pertaining to the articles. This is the fiftieth volume of this annual, which is issued by the American Photographic Publishing Company of Boston, Mass.

Men and Mountains, by M. Ilin (Lippincott. $2.50). Man's victory over nature described by the author of "New Russia's Primer."

The Untold Story of Exploration, by Lowell Thomas (Dodd Mead. $3). A radio commentator submits his own book of heroes. So now it has been told.

The Diary of Our Own Samuel Pepys, by F. P. A. (Simm & Schuster. $6). An abridgment (in two volumes) of the weekly journal of a New York newspaperman from 1911 to 1934.

Take It Easy, by Walter B. Pitkin (Simon & Schuster. $1.75). A handbook on the art of relaxation.

Nancy Shippen: Her Journal Book, compiled and edited by Ethel Armes (Lippincott. $3.50). The international romance of a young lady of fashion of colonial Philadelphia, with letters to her and about her.

Boston, by Lucius Beebe (Appleton-Century, $5). A chipper review of the fads, fancies, foibles and fundamentals of several generations of life in Boston. Cheerful and amusing reading.

Cape Cod Yesterdays, by Joseph Lincoln (Little, Brown, $4). The veteran writer of Cape Cod stories chats pleasantly about the Cape Cod of a generation or so ago, to the accompaniment of lifelike illustrations by another Cape Codder, Harold Brett.

Anthologies

The Jewish Caravan, edited by Leo W. Schwarz (Parrar & Rinehart, $3.50). A collection of more than 100 legends and tales selected from the Old and New Testament, medieval and modern Jewish literature. Introductions written by editor tracing social and cultural implications. Translations good.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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H. G. Wells as Scenarist

Things to Come, by H. G. Wells. London: Cresset Press. 3s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

EVER PROLIFIC in invention and adventurous in love of the next new thing, Mr. H. G. Wells has been turning his book, "The Shape of Things to Come," into a film during the past year, and he has had the originality to publish the scenario.

Since thousands of people will shortly be seeing the film for themselves, this is no place for a detailed discussion of its story. Briefly, it shows the destruction of Everytown in a war which drags on until the end of this century and wipes out civilization; and then the story proceeds to the ultimate redemption of the world by a band of inspired free-lance aviators of the world state.

The scenes showing what the destruction of civilization might mean are very much to the point. The survivors of the modern suburban civilization have been reduced in the space of a generation to primitive misery. They are broken up into small, gangster-ruled groups, who govern by lynch law. Warfare has become chronic. The remains of the machines are there, but there is no fuel to drive them. Natural science and knowledge, being without the means of experiment—the laboratories and libraries—have nearly vanished. There are no schools. All this is plausible stuff.

* * *

The second part of the film, showing the new Everytown, a subterranean city, is probably less impressive cinema, though we must wait to see. Utopian societies which may be read of indulgently in print may seem grotesque in picture. This second part is intended to illustrate the argument that although the new world will have solved the economic, social and political problems which brought about the destruction of the old, the adventurous man of science will still have to struggle against the reactionary, here symbolized (as usual) by the artist.

Mr. Wells has never been able to forgive the artist in himself for having once been so sound and the natural scientist in himself for being still a rather shaky and definitely fantastic artist. In the end of this film he takes his revenge and his usual flight—"man's destiny among the stars"—from the dilemma. The addicted reader will see what he has seen over and over again in Mr. Wells: that bland delight in outline and that poverty of content which characterize all his propagandist work. Mr. Wells despises what he does not understand. He has little use for values, because values impose a check on conduct. He is all for new dispensations, but naïvely believes that aviators can drop a new attitude to life out of the sky.

* * *

He has nothing to say about the spiritual nature of man. His new Everytown shows no sign of being more propitious to spiritual things than an Underground or Subway Booking Hall. It can be fairly argued from the evidence of this scenario that long after the year 2000 Wellsian science is still to be irresponsible. His men of the future are really the scientific philistines of today, making the same disastrous and shoddy answer: "If it works it is good." It is this toy shop and tin soldier philosophy which leads to the enslavement of millions in factories and offices and their ultimate destruction by war. Because nothing "works" more easily than war.

Do war films by suggestion keep alive the warlike passions? Do they frighten them off? Or do war films act as harmless substitutes for the real thing, which enable us to work these passions off painlessly? And Utopias? It seems to me that Utopias of the Wellsian and other types which are being offered nowadays are questionable idealism. It is but a step to the Fight for Communism, or Fight for the World State, Peace and Sanctions; and once fighting starts, under modern conditions, it does not matter what you are fighting for. There is absolutely no reason to believe in the redemption of *your* civilization if you destroy it. There is no such animal as the Wellsian Man. As for Mr. Wells' philosophy of continual struggle and progress, it is illustrated in the final episode of this film with the usual false emphases.

The eager, ebullient quality in anything Mr. Wells undertakes is his immense attraction. He throws out his suggestions and outlines and courageously scraps what he tires of. It would be odd if this scenario flight into a new art-form with a bundle of bad philosophy should add little to the cinema and our ideas about war and civilization, but should stimulate novelists to a revision of their methods. The scenario is more readable than most long short stories of action, being more economical and less clogged with literary superfluity. Most novelists will be struck by the effectiveness of his skeleton story, its vividness and speed, and may be stimulated to discover if they can adapt this technique to their needs. For most modern novels are too long.

V. S. PRITCHETT

H. G. WELLS

Beauty and the Japanese

Beauty in Japan, by Samuel H. Wainwright Jr. New York: Putnam. $5.

MR. WAINWRIGHT was born in Japan, on a college campus with the drums and the gongs from a shrine near by beating in his ears, and grew up in a land hedged in by regimentation and bound about by those three sisters of ancient and often modern times—formality, conventionality and tradition. And yet (somehow he fails to mention this compliment in his book), he was known in that island empire, says the blurb, as "one of those awful Wainwright boys."

And so Mr. Wainwright has written a book of breezy, laughable reminiscences, with entertaining and informative comments, on his own boyhood and on the life and manners of people he knew—schoolboys, priests, cooks, teachers, actors—and has himself decorated more than 200 of the 308 pages. He has remained remarkably impartial, except for one chip; and his very impartiality should win him an audience sympathetic to the idea of the Japanese being Japanese.

Mr. Wainwright has a main, and a serious, purpose in writing this book and that is to show "that the sense of beauty is the basic fact in the life of Japan"; and he aims to reveal how much of their "success in commerce and industry is traceable to a highly developed taste." As you read "Beauty in Japan" you will be interested in observing how this love of beauty enters into all the minutiae of daily life, and how good taste influences all customs. True, the one, linked with nature, is pantheism; and the other, linked to the veneration of ancestors, becomes regimentation. But that is the way the Japanese have wanted it.

"Have" is used advisedly, for the Japanese, in spite of their reverence for all the ways of the past, are changing. In speaking of this tendency in reference to modern painting and sculpture, Mr. Wainwright says they are "avid for everything new." And not only in these two fields, but as we all know, in the realm of education, sport, theater et al. During this present period the conception of beauty is becoming less the "essence of nature" and more the essence of the individual.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Elegies of Propertius

The Elegies of Propertius. Done into English Verse by E. H. W. Meyerstein. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

WHEN WE WERE last instructed and entertained with the product of Mr. Meyerstein's studious hours it was to read his massive and definitive biography of Thomas Chatterton. From post-Augustan England to Augustan Rome is a far cry; and Mr. Meyerstein offers us no explanation of the change beyond the fact that Professor Phillimore once remarked to him that "to carry through a verse translation of Propertius would be a good discipline for a young man who thought himself a poet."

Yet something of the flavor of eighteenth-century England clings to this volume, an agreeable air of Miltonic pastiche. Several of the noblest elegies, including the world-famous "Sunt aliquid Manes," are rendered in the stanzaic form of Milton's "Nativity Ode," and a good many others in the truncated form of the same stanza (lacking the last two long lines) which is most familiar to us in Collins's "Ode to Simplicity." The more elaborate form not only has music and dignity but gives the translator a certain latitude when he turns the compressed Latin into the more expansive English tongue. If we compare Mr. Meyerstein's method with that of one of his predecessors, Mr. S. G. Tremenheere, who has sought to retain condensation, the success of the former is apparent. The last two lines of IV, vii, when the ghost of Cynthia, having upbraided her lover, disappears, are thus rendered by Mr. Tremenheere:

When she had closed the plaintiff's case,
Her spirit fled from my embrace,

which is terse and abrupt to a disconcerting degree. Mr. Meyerstein's version is:

When her indictment plaintively was laid,
Through my yet clasping arms slipped out of life the Shade.

A comparison of a different order may be made with the versions which have brought Propertius back into the modern literary consciousness. Nearly 20 years ago Mr. Ezra Pound published his "Homage to Sextus Propertius," not a complete translation of the four books of Elegies but 12 pieces in free verse, some of them entire individual elegies, some of them conflations of two of the originals, some of them fragmentary. How do these two devotees of the Roman poet render the thought that his posthumous fame will be great (III, 1)? In Professor Butler's prose translation in the Loeb Classical Library the passage runs: "But what where-of the envious throng have robbed me in life, glory after death shall repay with double interest. After death, lapse of years makes all things seem greater; after the rites of burial, a name rings greater on the lips of men." Mr. Pound has:

I ask a wreath that will not crush
my head.
And there is no hurry about it;
I shall have, doubtless, a boom
after my funeral,
Seeing that long standing increases
all things, regardless of
quality.

This may be admirable; Mr. Pound's admirers think it is; but it is not Propertius. It is a hint from Propertius transmuted into the terms of the twentieth century. Mr. Meyerstein's eighteenth-century idiom seems more appropriate:

But what the envious crowd
In life hath disallowed
Honor repays at death with double
fame;
Greater beyond the bier
Time causeth all appear;
The funeral o'er, more loudly sounds
the name.

The formal, almost stilted cadence carries us back, if not to the first century B. C., at any rate to the period when the classics were read and loved in England; and to that degree is certainly appropriate. It is somewhat surprising to learn from Mr. Meyerstein's interesting discussion of earlier English versions that so little of Propertius was translated into English till toward the close of the eighteenth century. There are, of course, echoes and imitations much earlier—in Campion and Milton.

S. C. C.

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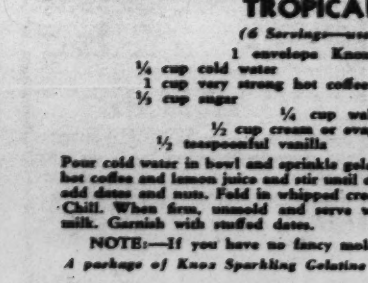

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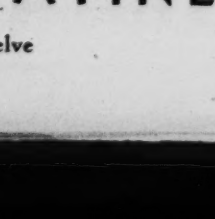

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..The Frick Collection: A Gallery of Treasures

(Continued from Page 9)

a realization of his devout mood in its removal from worldliness and its suggestion that his cave in the rock is decorated to its threshold by the grace of young trees, vines, and flowering plants, with the faithful ass near by and the birds just out of sight. The single figure sways slightly backward in a grand gesture of surrender and adoration, the pose being made the more forceful by its placement in opposition to the forward thrust of the rocky mass at his back.

* * *

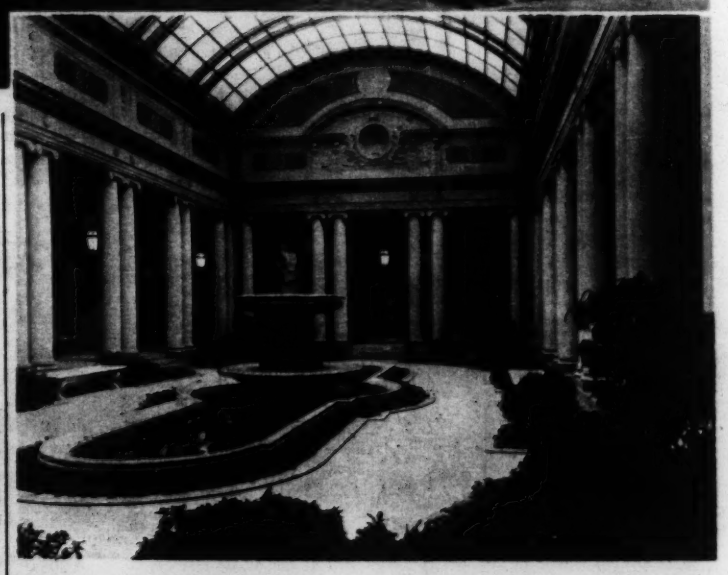
Next comes the Fragonard room, with its five large decorations, formerly in the Morgan collection. Four of this series, which is called "Romance of Love and Youth," were painted for Mme. du Barry's pavilion at Louveciennes, but for some reason were rejected. The painter, to save them from the Revolution, hid them in the garret of M. Maubert's house in Grasse, where they remained almost unknown for a century, until, in 1898, they were sold by Maubert's grandson, M. Malivan, to the elder J. Pierpont Morgan and installed by him in his London residence. Six other Fragonards, all in the same romantic mood and general color scheme, complete the wall covering of this room.

An English romantic period sets the note of the dining room, which is reached through a vestibule adorned with three Corot landscapes, with Gainsborough's "The Mall in St. James's Park," an ultimate expression both of the painter and of his aristocratic times. All is elegance and quiet gaiety, with the fashionable ladies on parade like bouquets of color against the soft greenery. Even the trees are in the vein of gracious movement. Two Gainsborough portraits are here, "The Honorable Frances Duncombe" and "Mrs. Baker," together with Romney's "Lady Warwick and Her Children," and "Mrs. Milnes," and Hoppner's "The Ladies Sarah and Catherine Bligh."

An anteroom containing six paintings by Boucher, "The Seasons," leads to the main Boucher room, with its eight panels painted for Madame de Pompadour's octagonal boudoir at Crecy, representing children playing at adult occupations.

All photos © The Frick Collection, 1935

The Lecture Room Is Shown Above, With a Part of the Sevenfold Screen on the Platform at the Right. The Enamel Room Is Below. At the Extreme Bottom Is a Picture of the Court and Fountain. All Are Mentioned in the Article.



The furniture here is French, of the eighteenth century.

The south hall, with its approach to the exit, has now been reached. Here is Romney's "Lady Hamilton as Nature," Turner's "Cologne: Arrival of a Packet Boat," Corot's "The Lake" and "Pieta, With Donor," by an unknown painter, showing French, Italian and Flemish influences.

* * *

The foregoing is to be taken as no more than a prelude to the description that could be written, if anything like justice were to be done to this magnificent collection. Not mentioned even in passing are noteworthy pictures by Barna da Siena, Bronzino, De Cappelle, Carrière, Cuyp, Gheeraert, David, Dupré, di Buoninsegna, Fra Filippo Lippi, Manet, Maris, Metsu, Nattier, Van Ostade, Pater, Terborch, Van Ruysdael, Tiepolo, Troyon, Paolo Veneziano, Vivarini, Wouwerman. There are 80 items of sculpture in addition to Malvina Hoffman's bust of Mr. Frick in the entrance hall.

Throughout the preparation of the mansion for public use Miss Helen C. Frick has been active in an advisory capacity. She has lent to the exhibition paintings from her own collection. In due course the rooms on the second floor are to be opened for student use and for intimate exhibitions. The Frick Art Reference Library, organized by Miss Frick in 1921 to round out her father's intentions, is now one of the greatest institutions of its kind. It is housed in a building at 6 and 8 East Seventy-first Street, adjoining the Frick residence.

The museum galleries are closed on Sundays, legal holidays, from July 16 to Aug. 15, and at such other times as may be found necessary for the care of the building and its contents and for the welfare of visitors. Of the free tickets available for use each day about 600 are being reserved for visitors who call in person at the museum rather than write.

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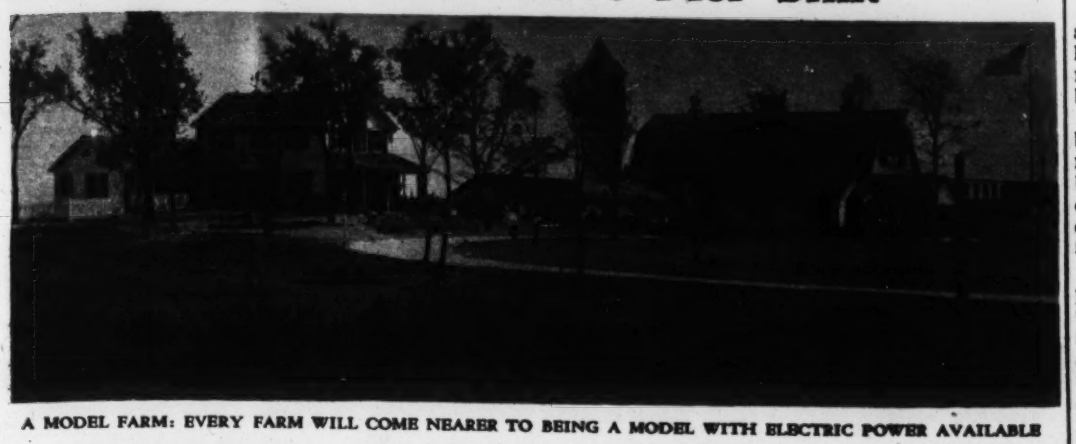
..Nellie Will Have Her Sink



A MODEL FARM: EVERY FARM WILL COME NEARER TO BEING A MODEL WITH ELECTRIC POWER AVAILABLE

(Continued from Page 4)

companies neglected it until recently for a number of reasons, one of which was that technical men held they should build the same kind of lines in rural districts as in cities, costing about $2000 a mile. Recently there has been a decided change of attitude. Some of the biggest companies have decided that high-cost line construction in rural areas is extravagant, and as a consequence they are building lines at much lower cost, nearer $1000 a mile. Thus, for example, the New York Niagara-Hudson group has just announced plans for 4550 miles of new line, privately financed, that will make service available to 20,250 rural homes not now served. REA receives notices of new projects almost every week.

* * *

The more electricity used on a farm, the less it costs per unit. REA is striving for mass production and cheap rates, to get away from the old "scarcity economics" procedure. Down in the little town of Athens, Ala., for example, when the cost of current was cut 45 per cent in June, 1934, there was an almost immediate 300 per cent increase in use; and a year later the city found it was taking in 20 per cent more revenues! REA had nothing to do with this development, but watched it closely. It was found that people use more electricity the cheaper it becomes.

Back in January, 1934, for instance, the Tennessee Electric Power Company entered into a contract with TVA, and cut its rates 20 per cent. In the course of the next year the company recovered substantially all its loss in gross revenue by its increased sales, and meanwhile the sale of new electrical appliances had reached almost unprecedented proportions. Indeed, when the year ended, the Edison Electrical Institute awarded the company the Coffin Medal for its sales achievement.

* * *

I talked with Mr. Cooke recently about the prospects of farm electrification.

"Under the program of low-cost federal credit," he said, "we are planning our way around most of the former hindrances. Farmers will no longer have to pay $1500 to $3000 in advance for each mile of line, and it will be unnecessary to make an immediate or cash outlay for plumbing and plumbing fixtures, and for wiring and electrical equipment.

"By applying the principles of mass construction to the erection of rural lines, as has usually been possible in rural areas, and by applying new technological advances, most rural lines can be constructed at a cost of about $1000 a mile, including all equipment, such as transformers and meters. The Government will lend the entire cost of a sound project, and charge interest normally at only 3 per cent."

Mr. Cooke pointed out, also, that REA has "a little baby brother," namely, the Electric Home and Farm Authority (EHFA). This takes up the electric financing where REA leaves off. REA only covers projects for erecting poles, stringing wires, and bringing electricity out to rural areas. The Home and Farm Authority goes a step further and grants credit, on favorable terms, for actual purchases of electric equipment, whether refrigerators or milking machines.

It is important for the whole scheme, of course, that this cheap credit should be available and that plenty of use should be made of electricity after it reaches the farm. The more electricity used, the cheaper it becomes, and most farm projects depend on a mass production basis for their hope of success.

..Friends

(Continued from Page 5)

Japanese father. The races of mankind have fought to preserve their peculiarities without seeing that in the principle of such preservation lies the appreciation of the peculiarity of the other, for what you hold good, you want others to hold good. One cannot survive without the other.

* * *

While hitherto xenophobia has aroused men to wars because each, in its hatred of the difference of the other, has sought to impose his own characteristics and theories upon the other, the modern xenophobia is taking the form of fear of standardization. So far has the wiping out of variation gone that a reaction has set in and men are fighting violently for the exaltation of their own ways. The Germany which set out so magnificently to spread her ideology upon the earth now is violently ejecting any slight imposition of other ideologies upon her culture. The Japan that shut herself off from the world for 300 years out of xenophobia, because she feared the influence of strange beliefs on her independence, has set out violently to impose her own faiths and technics on her neighbors and the world.

* * *

But modern technology precludes this ambivalent xenophobia. International war machines are becoming stalemated in a buttressing of power against power. The helplessness of the weaker nations is now becoming the helplessness of the mighty. Having through fear of the strange built up a vast machinery for the protection of the familiar, the powers of the world are now seeing themselves frustrated by a demonstration of the ineffectuality of force. Undeclared wars and broken treaties are rampant, and nations are gnashing their teeth in each other's faces in a mockery of manly rage. They are no longer afraid of the smell of each other's powder.

When nations will have come to a realization that not in tolerance but in mutual appreciation can the interchange of commerce and ideas go on to world development, then only will both xenophobia and standardization end, and be replaced by the adventurous spirit in a world of fearless investigation.

Gothic Chimneypiece

A Gothic chimneypiece, asserted to be the earliest of its kind, has been discovered in a remote farmhouse near Kentisbury in Devon.

Antiquaries found behind a brick partition the huge stone mantelpiece, with its original barrel-roof ceiling. Most of the carved moldings remain as the craftsmen had left them over 500 years ago.

The farm where the old fireplace was discovered was once the manor house of Chentesbere, as mentioned in Domesday Book, said to have been "the farm at the head of the water," built for John Wolf, a descendant of William Lupus, nephew of William the Conqueror. Only rough cart tracks are now left to lead the traveler to the place.

The chimneypiece is more than 7½ feet high and 10½ feet wide. The greatest care had to be exercised in removing it from its old site, as the original chimney-stack still exists, causing the weight above the mantel to be at least 40 tons.

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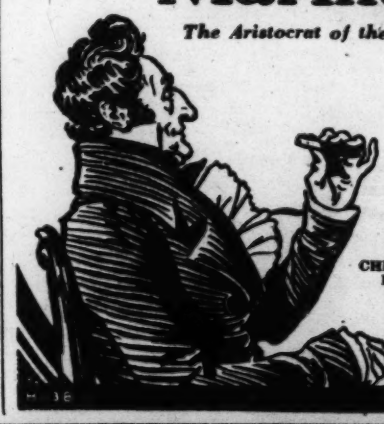
Chivers
Olde English
Marmalade
The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table



You'll be surprised at the difference Olde English Marmalade makes to breakfast enjoyment. The peel is coarse-cut, beautifully tender and easy to digest. Its delicious touch of tonic bitterness is simply irresistible.

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—MARK TWAIN

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Over the Editor's Desk

Idealism

As it is commonly used, the word "idealism" suggests a reaching for perfection. We say that we have "ideals," meaning that we look to, strive for, or hope for something more satisfying or more perfect than we now know. Ideals set standards and provide the impetus for great advances in human thought and practice.

We hope that every issue of the Magazine contains plenty of idealism. But this issue, somehow, seems to do more than some to rouse thoughts as to what is and what is not ideal in human affairs.

The struggle of Japan to gain territory on the continent of Asia, and of Italy to do the same in Africa, has its echo in a growing German demand for the return of its former colonies. The extent to which idealism governs such expansionist trends is a matter for debate, but their proponents cite in justification the ideals of "right," "fairness" and the needs of their peoples for land, food, raw materials and markets. The first article this week considers one aspect of this large question.

* * *

An ideal to govern relations between persons is voiced by Irene Dunne, screen actress, when she says that we all should be willing and ready to help the other fellow, even when he is a competitor. She makes it seem rather ridiculous, as well as ungenerous, to fear competitors, or try to hold them down. (See Page 3.)

Out in the country, everywhere, millions of persons long have endured hardships that are entirely unnecessary in these times. Now it seems they may find their lives much brighter, in more ways than one, because the Government is going to make it possible for them to have electric light, heat, and power at reasonable cost. That is an ideal, if there ever was one, and, because certain persons clung to it, it will become a reality. (Page 4 explains.)

* * *

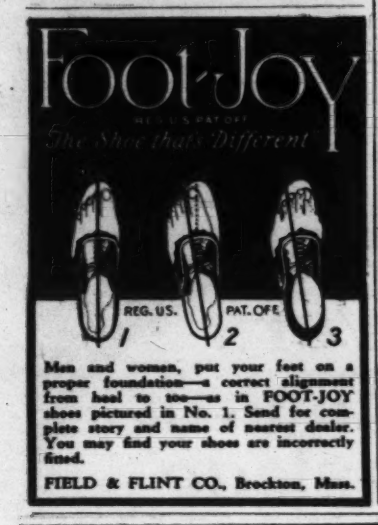
Until the peoples of the world are disposed to be more friendly toward one another, difficulties are pretty certain to arise between them, from time to time. Not war, necessarily, but troublesome lack of co-operation, and that sort of thing. Relationships are better than they used to be, but the ideal of a completely co-operative world continues to move those persons who are capable of getting their thoughts up out of a merely national rut, and see the world as a whole. The article on Page 5 has something useful to say on that subject.

While we are glancing about the world, it may be interesting to look at northern India (Page 6), where a primitive civilization indicates that ideals of what is right and desirable may yet move an isolated people, such as this, to behavior and practices that are in harmony with generally accepted but sometimes dust-covered ideals of friendship, honesty, and industry.

The article on Page 7 is about idealism—the very thing—and how it may be made practical, for application to individual and group problems and experiences. And, finally, in reading about the recently opened Frick collection (Pages 8-9), it becomes clear that the man who gathered these treasures and planned to make them available to the public was moved by a great ideal which now is crystallized for all to see.

WINTER INVITATION

Far From the Usual Haunts of Sun-Chasers, This Sandy Bay Is on the Malabar Coast in British India, South of Bombay. Washed by the Arabian Sea, It Is Shaded for Miles by Coconut Palms, and Is an Excellent Place for Bathing, Except During the Monsoon, When the Breakers Are Very Large.



Men and women, put your feet on a proper foundation—a correct alignment from heel to toe—as in FOOT-JOY shoes pictured in No. 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer. You may find your shoes are incorrectly fitted.

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How do *you* know *you can't write?*

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken, all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks, engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else coud.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

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NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments, just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. A group of men, whose combined newspaper experience totals more than 200 years, are responsible for this instruction. Under such sympathetic guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors, and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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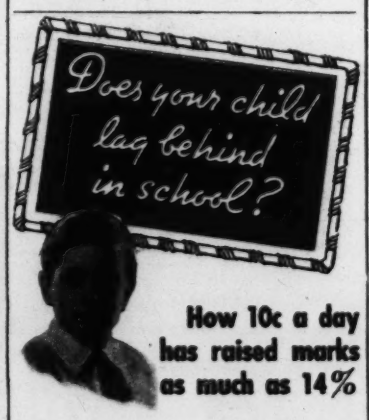

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Letters

Toyeries . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Your Dec. 31 article on a WPA toy library has been of special interest to Dallas readers because of the current success of our own new toy lending project.

More than 1000 smiling youngsters clutched tiny trucks, streamlined trains or flaxen-haired dolls two days before Christmas when they turned homeward from five city parks where Santa Claus assisted Miss Ruth Garver, playground director, in the opening of our toy libraries.

Through these libraries children will be able to borrow toys, dolls and games to take home and keep for weekly periods. At the end of this time, they will be returned to the library for either exchange or renewal.

The total number of toys in the libraries has been greatly increased since Christmas by the Dallas firemen, who annually remodel toys for relief agencies and who, to aid the toy library movement, gave the left-over toys not distributed by the relief agencies to the playgrounds. Too, Dallas merchants have contributed broken toys that they would otherwise have discarded after the Christmas shopping season.

Our Boy Scouts are invaluable in collecting toys from addresses telephoned to the park department.

As a further step in bringing wholesome recreation to poor families, the toy libraries lend games of interest to whole families.

Surely there is much happiness ahead in the lending plan for Dallas people, and inspiration for every city that takes the needs of its citizens direct to its heart.

(Miss) Ann Bradshaw
Dallas, Texas.

* * *

Toys or Workshops? . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

After reading the very interesting article "Library of Toys" in the Weekly Magazine Section of December 31, I was thinking, "Why wouldn't it be a very good idea to establish workshops for boys of all ages, in our large cities (yes, and smaller ones, too) somewhat after the fashion of our Manual Training Shops in our schools?"

Wouldn't it give a great many boys something to do in their idle hours and thus keep them out of mischief? Even very small boys can learn quickly to use a coping saw, and show me a boy that doesn't like a hammer. A skilled workman could be employed to teach them and no doubt very many useful and artistic things would be turned out, as well as toys for little sister.

Of course such projects would call for some outlay of money, but nothing compared to the cost of building jails, reformatories, etc. And would it not of a certainty reduce the crime problems if our young boys and girls were given useful, wholesome activity in their early years?

Perhaps there are some shops of this nature provided. If so, I hope they spread to every city in our fair land until every boy finds a legitimate outlet for his ingenuity and creative ability in wholesome constructiveness.

(Mrs.) Eunice Fay Campbell
Southwick, Idaho.

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Contributors . .

J. Emlyn Williams is the Monitor's Berlin correspondent. His last article in the Weekly Magazine Section, "Economic Dictator," appeared Dec. 18, and concerned Dr. Schacht of the Reichsbank.

Marjorie Shuler deserts literature for the motion pictures this week, in presenting a word picture of Irene Dunne. In the Jan. 29 Magazine, Miss Shuler, who is a member of the Monitor's New York staff, interviewed Pearl Buck.

Richard Lee Strout is a member of the Monitor's Washington news bureau. He wrote of the Supreme Court in the Oct. 16 Magazine Section, and contributed "Happily Ever After" to the Nov. 29 issue.

Sydney Greenbie has had much experience in the Far East and in other parts of the world. He wrote of "Japan's Imperial Boomerang" in the Dec. 24 Magazine.

Mrs. E. O. Lorimer is the wife of a former political agent in Gilgit, a British adviser to local rulers and governors in the Indian frontier province. She wrote "The Gilgit Road," which appeared in the Magazine Section for Dec. 31.

Lillian Hall Sharp is a writer whose poems have appeared in California publications. She lives in Los Angeles.

E. C. Sherburne is the Monitor's art and drama critic, with headquarters in New York. He wrote "Painting as an Avocation" in the June 5 issue.

Capt. J. G. Bisset is master of the R. M. S. Ascania, of the Cunard White Star Line. He is a member of the Royal Naval Reserve, retired.

Courtesy of French Line

ON THE BRIDGE OF A MODERN LINER

Keeping Time at Sea

By Capt. J. G. Bisset, R. D., R. N. R. Rtd.

One of the most important instruments on board any seagoing ship is the marine chronometer, a very accurate clock which enables the mariner to determine his longitude, or, in other words, fix the exact position of his ship on the broad and trackless ocean.

He does this by observing the angle between any celestial body and the horizon with his sextant, and noting the exact time by his chronometer. He then works out a sum known to navigators as the "longitude by chronometer," and the answer is the longitude of his ship, so many degrees east or west of the meridian of Greenwich (England), which is known as the prime meridian. Latitude is reckoned in degrees from the equator toward the poles, and as the equator runs round the center of the earth it forms a very good starting point to reckon with. But meridians run round the earth the other way and, one place being as good as another, every country made use of its own capital city as a starting point for longitude, in the good old days.

This caused endless confusion, for, in speaking of the longitude of any place on the earth's surface, one had to decide whether it was so many degrees east or west of Rome, Washington, Berlin, St. Petersburg, or what have you?

* * *

Eventually a congress of all the civilized countries of the world was convened at Washington in 1884, and the meridian of Greenwich was accepted as the universal prime meridian from which all longitudes were to be reckoned, from 0 to 180 degrees east and west. This decision was probably in deference to the great age and undoubted authority of the famous observatory which was established in Greenwich as long ago as 1675, for, as I have said before, one place is as good as another, the main idea being that, for convenience, all countries should adhere to one particular starting point.

The need for an accurate chronometer may be gathered from the fact that an error of one second in time throws the navigator out a quarter of a mile in his reckoning.

Clocks of one sort or another have been in existence since about the twelfth century, but it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century, with a great increase in the amount of world shipping, that navigators began to cast about for some means of determining their longitude. Prior to that, although they had means of ascertaining their latitude, they wandered about the oceans as best they could, depending on guesswork for the all important longitude.

Then, in the year 1713, the British Government offered a prize of £20,000 for a clock sufficiently accurate to determine longitude within 30 miles of the truth, during the course of a voyage between England and the West Indies. Many clocks were submitted and a board of longitude was set up to test them. None of them came near the mark until 1735, when a man named John Harrison produced one that promised so well that he was granted an award of £500 to carry out further experiments.

Harrison was the son of a carpenter in Yorkshire. He was born in 1693, and inherited from his father such a passion for things mechanical that in his early teens he was keenly interested in watchmaking. The government prize spurred him on, and altogether he submitted four chronometers for test. The last one was completed in 1761, and during the next three years it was sent on two voyages to the West Indies, and more than fulfilled the conditions for the prize.

* * *

The board quibbled, however, and it was not until 1773, after King George the Third had personally intervened on his behalf, that he was granted the money. Three years later he passed on at the age of 84, but his name is still revered by seamen the world over. The present-day chronometer differs little in principle from the one invented by Harrison, and is a marvel of accuracy, keeping time to within a fraction of a second per day. It is shaped like a small bowl and is slung in gimbals in a wooden case, so that it remains level despite the movements of the ship. It then rests in another padded case to preserve it from vibration, and is kept as much as possible in an even temperature, and free from drafts.

It is one officer's duty to wind it at 8 o'clock every morning and report to the captain that this has been done. Up to a few years ago, chronometers were sent on shore at frequent intervals to be rated by opticians. They would compare it several times daily for several days with their exact clock, then return it to the ship with a certificate stating that it was gaining or losing so much per day. Nowadays the error of the chronometer can be checked several times daily at sea if desired, by means of radio time signals which emanate from over 60 radio stations in all parts of the world. These time signals are sent out at regular intervals, and last for about five minutes, during which time the ticks of an observatory clock are broadcast to the world at large.

The daily rate of the chronometer and its accumulated error are kept tabulated inside the case, and the chronometer is set to Greenwich time, or nearly so. When taking time by the chronometer, the error of course must be applied. Only when this error becomes unwieldy is the chronometer reset to correct time, because constant adjustment of the fingers would interfere with its accurate working. A good chronometer costs about $200, so demands extreme care and attention.

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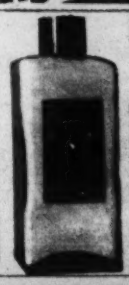

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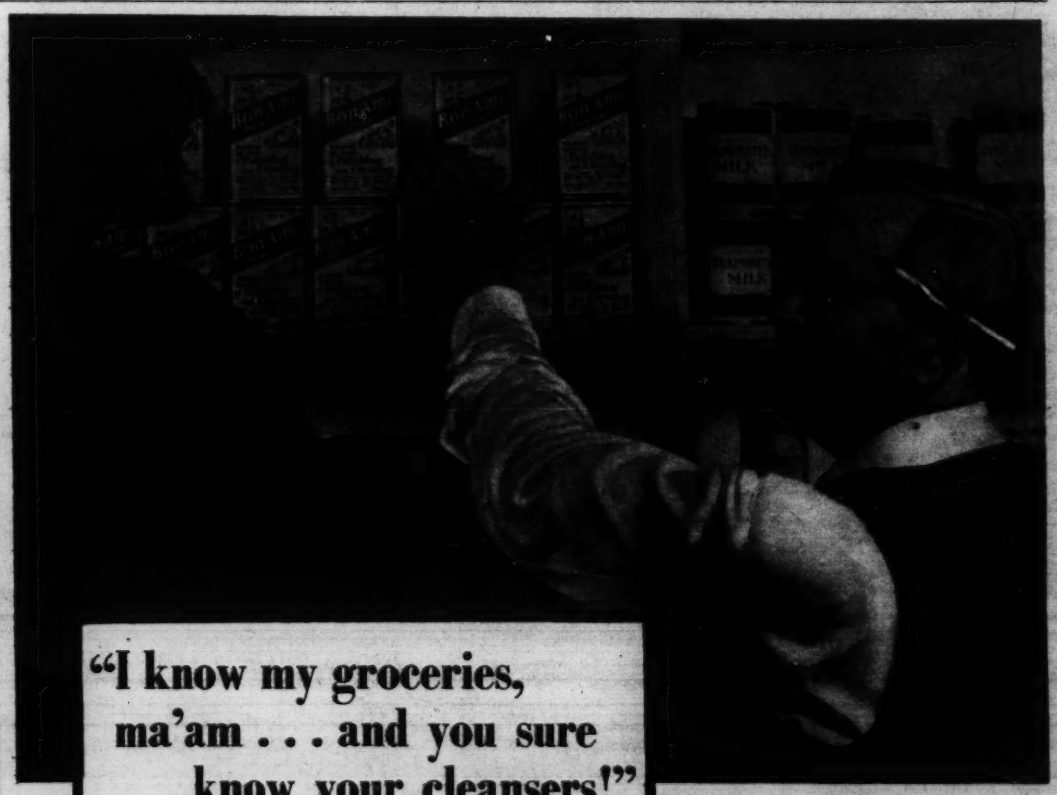

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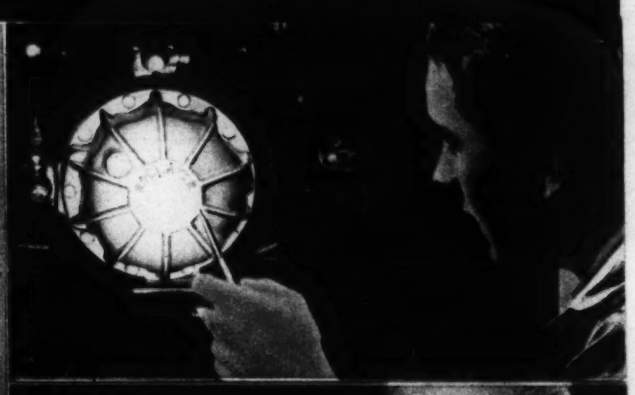

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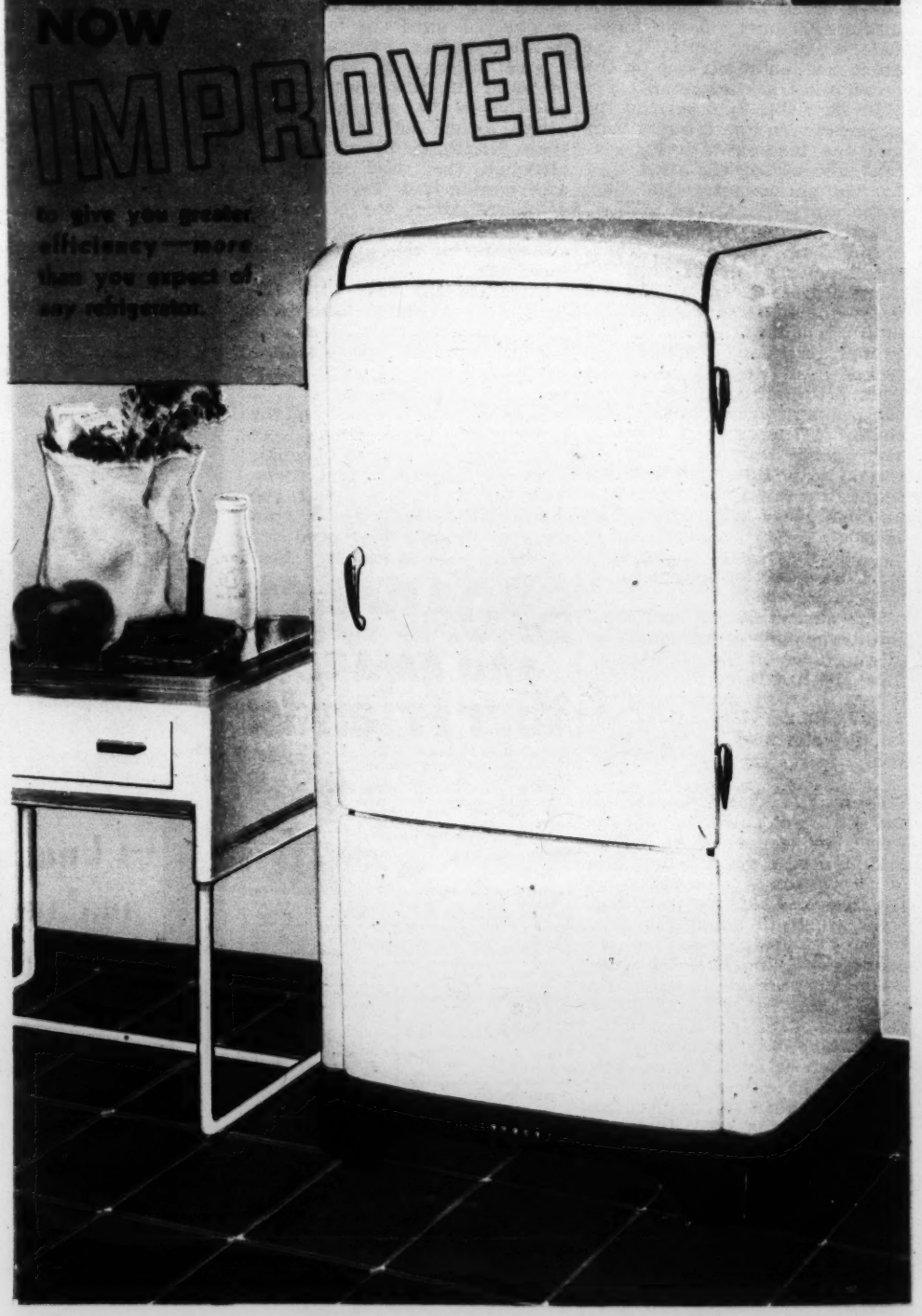

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